

Cuba says fighting over: Governor safe: 61 Americans leave

Howe refuses to condemn Reagan

American consultation with Britain over the Grenada invasion was "regrettably less than we could have wished", Sir Geoffrey Howe told MPs during an emergency debate yesterday, but he refused to condemn the United States. Mr Denis Healey said the Prime Minister had been President Reagan's obedient poodle.

The Cuban Government announced that Cuban resistance on the island had ended, but the Pentagon said this could not be confirmed. The 3,000-

strong invasion force had faced stiff resistance throughout the day. At least 30 Cubans were killed in fighting at the airport.

American students trapped on the island sent a radio appeal for food. Their message was picked up by a radio-ham in Miami. Sixty-one Americans, the first to be evacuated, were flown to Charleston. The State Department announced that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, was safe.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in a detailed Commons defence yesterday of the Government's dealings with Washington before the invasion of Grenada, admitted that consultation by the United States Administration was "regrettably" less than British ministers would have wished.

But he uttered no stronger word of reproach, and showed momentary anger when urged by the Opposition to condemn the Americans. What had happened must not be allowed to weaken the essential fabric of our alliance, he said.

To Dr David Owen, of the Social Democrats, who wanted him to admit that the invasion was in breach of the United Nations Charter, Sir Geoffrey replied that nothing could be less helpful than to condemn the United States when operations to restore democracy to Grenada were under way.

To sounds of scepticism and derision from the Labour

benches, he said that the Americans had made plain their wish to withdraw from the Grenadian scene at the earliest opportunity. "Meantime, their forces and those of Commonwealth countries involved are exposed to great danger. We shall do nothing to make their task more difficult."

Sir Geoffrey acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all but his most hostile hearers on the charge of misleading the House when he said on Monday that he had no reason to think American military intervention was likely.

But for the second day running he had an unhappy time as Mr Denis Healey's punchy and received only the weakest vocal support from the Government benches. His closing sentences were drowned in a crescendo of "Resign, resign" from the Labour benches.

At the end of the emergency debate, which Mr Healey had forced, the Government were

supported by 336 MPs to 211, a majority of 125. One Conservative backbencher is known to have abstained in disgust. He was Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) who said: "The whole thing is a total humiliation and disaster. There was no interest, he said, in 'getting involved in the American stupidities in the Caribbean.'"

Sir Geoffrey was accused by Mr Healey of servility in his dealings with the Americans, by Mr Enoch Powell of the Official Unionists of credulity towards them and by the high Tory Mr Julian Amery, of weakness. The government could have taken a stand against American intervention, Mr Amery said or gone into it wholeheartedly as he himself would have wished, but they had lapsed into "a pallid abstention".

Mr Healey opened the debate by flinging every weapon that lay to hand from the leading article in *The Times* which

observed that America was in breach of international law and the United Nations Charter, to every report of every comment coming out of Washington and the Caribbean.

He hoped Sir Geoffrey would confirm the judgment of *The Times*, "because international law is the only thing that stands between the world and anarchy."

Sir Geoffrey, in reply, went carefully through the time table of events in the Caribbean as seen from London in recent days.

On October 21 came the first report that some Caribbean governments were seeking military help to intervene. On October 22 the Government learnt that seven Caribbean governments had decided to assemble a force, and late that evening had heard from the Americans that they had been asked to contribute.

Sir Geoffrey said the Americans had concluded that they should proceed very cautiously.

On October 23, the government heard that they would receive a formal request for British participation in a multinational force. But it was not received, and later that day the wider Caribbean groups he solved on political and economic measures against Grenada.

His statement to the House, the following day, Sir Geoffrey said, "represented my complete statement of the truth as I understood it." That same evening President Reagan informed the Prime Minister that he was giving serious consideration to the request for military help and would welcome his thoughts. While ministers were considering their answer, a second message came from the President saying that he had decided to respond positively.

After midnight on Monday the Prime Minister sent a message to the President expressing concern and also telephoned. Early on Tuesday he received a message from Mr Reagan saying he had weighed his letter carefully but had decided to go ahead.



Face of defeat: President Castro at his dawn press conference yesterday.

Six-month transition envisaged

By Our Foreign Staff

The Prime Minister of Barbados has disclosed that Caribbean countries involved in the American intervention in Grenada plan a six-month transition period leading to elections on the island.

Mr Thomas Adams, in an interview broadcast in London yesterday, said the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, of which Grenada is a member, had acted in accordance with its founding charter in supporting the invasion, "to re-establish law and order".

His reference to a six-month transition period - during which, he said, "it is intended to disband the Grenadian Army and re-establish the police force" - belies initial hopes expressed in Washington that foreign troops would leave Grenada quickly.

Sources in Barbados said that Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General has been released from house arrest at his residence and now was at the new airport at Salinas, with US and Caribbean forces.

Cuban resistance to invasion ends

Havana (Reuters, AFP) Resistance by Cubans in Grenada ended yesterday. The Cuban Government said the last six men gave their lives for their country, after massive attacks by the US-led invaders.

Quoting a message from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada received at 1617 GMT, the authorities here announced: "There is no longer any Cuban Resistance."

Earlier President Fidel Castro had said the Cubans would never surrender. He called the invasion an enormous political error.

At a dawn press conference in Havana, President Castro urged a negotiated solution to the crisis as he announced that Cuba was unable to help its Caribbean neighbour militarily. He appeared at times almost on the defensive as he explained that Cuba lacked aircraft and boats to transport troops to Grenada.

The tone of the Cuban leader's remarks was unusually moderate and conciliatory, and he made a number of unprecedented disclosures.

He also offered "equal total levels of medium-range delivery aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range", noting that this differed "substantially" from previous Soviet positions.

He said that Russia had observed a moratorium on SS20 deployment in European Russia - something the West disputes - and added that if an agreement was reached at Geneva, Moscow would also cease deployment of SS20s in the Far East.

The Geneva talks could continue if Nato deployments did not start. But the appearance of new American missiles would make "continuation of the present talks impossible".

He said that cruise and Pershing 2 would "sharply alter the strategic situation" in Europe in Nato's advantage. If his offer on delivery vehicles was taken up, Russia would be left with about 140 SS20 launchers, "noticeably less" than those of Britain and France.

Recalling his offer in August to destroy rather than relocate those SS20s included in any Geneva agreement, he said, "that this had given rise to suggestions that Russia might now be less than forthcoming in the same time as it was dismantling European ones. There are no grounds at all for such apprehensions", he said.

He noted that SS20s, with the same range as the SS20, had been phased out. If America abandoned the December deployments Russia would dismantle its SS4s, of which there were more than 200.

Fighting continues on island as US begins evacuation

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The United States began evacuating American civilians from Grenada yesterday, as the invasion force of over 3,000 Americans and Caribbean troops continued to face stiff resistance from Grenadian and Cuban troops on the island.

Fierce house-to-house fighting was reported in St George's, the Grenadian capital, with American troops coming under continuous sniper fire. The invading force, reinforced overnight by a battalion of American paratroopers, was having trouble hitting the snipers for fear of killing civilians.

The official American toll stood at two dead, three missing and 23 wounded, but Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, gave warning that the figure was likely to increase "because the price of freedom is high".

One unconfirmed report

Parliament	4
Krenn's delight	5
World condemnations	5
Cuba's mood	10
Leading articles	11
Timetable	26
Frank Johnson	26

from the island spoke of eight American troops being killed, and as many as 18 civilians, but the State Department said it was unaware of any civilian casualties.

The whereabouts of General Hudson Austin and other members of the Marxist Revolutionary Military Council which seized power earlier this month was unknown, although they were reported to have sought refuge in the Soviet embassy.

Although Mr Weinberger expressed the hope that the fighting would soon be over, some US officials feared today

that the fighting could go on for a while longer because of the stiffer-than-expected resistance which had confronted the invading US Marines and army rangers.

The officials attributed this to the presence on the island of larger numbers of Cubans than they originally anticipated. One senior Administration official told *The Times* there were about 1,500 Cubans there, almost three times more than the original estimate.

Many were construction workers building the new 10,000ft runway at Point Salines Airport, but the official said they had shown themselves adept by exchanging their shovels for machine guns.

Because of the tough resistance, the US has reinforced its original invasion force of 1,900 Americans and 300 Caribbean troops with between 800 and

Continued on back page, col 1

Rate forfeits fail to halt spending

Councils throughout the country will ignore spending limits next year, despite government penalties which will force up rates. That is the conclusion of a survey by *The Times* which shows unrest among Conservative and Labour councils over Whitehall targets.

Page 2

Ali expelled

Labour's national executive has voted 14-9 to expel Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the grounds that he is a revolutionary socialist.

Page 2

Rallying call

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized last-minute rallies in central Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election.

Page 6

Nilsen 'craving'

A leading forensic psychiatrist told a Central Criminal Court jury that Dennis Nilsen suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, and a craving for attention.

Page 3

Whip reelected

Mr Michael Cooks has been reelected Labour chief whip with 113 votes on the third ballot. His nearest challenger was Mr John Evans, with 63. Mr Martin Flannery came last with 29 votes.

Hotel complaint

Blue Sky Holidays paid £9,300 in an out-of-court settlement to 24 holidaymakers who claimed their stay in an Italian hotel was "disastrous".

Page 3

Kinnock boosts Labour support

Support for the Labour Party has increased by 11 per cent since Mr Neil Kinnock became leader, according to a Gallup poll published in today's *Daily Telegraph*.

Trade surplus

Britain's trade with the rest of the world went £110m into the black last month, but third quarter figures as a whole indicate a further worsening in performance.

Page 15

Denmark beaten

England's hopes of qualifying for the finals of the European Football Championship improved when Hungary beat Denmark 1-0 in Budapest with a 55th minute goal from Kocsis.

Page 19

Leader page, 11

Letters: On Grenada, from Mr F Bullen, and others; terrorism, from Canon George Austin; benefits, from Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP.

Features, pages 8, 10

Castro on Grenada, and George Ball on Reagan's foreign policy; publishers under attack; Ronald Butt asks if Kinnock can keep to the left. Spectrum: The Times Profile: Felipe Gonzalez.

Books: Books page: Ronald Lewis reviews two books on Montgomery.

Obituary, page 12

Professor A. Temple Patterson, Miss Gillian Lind.

Tomorrow: Business Horizons, a new weekly feature, provides help and guidance and a round-up of new developments.

Home News

Overseas

Arts

Appointments

Books

Business

15-18

Court

Crossword

26

Weather

26

Diary

Events

26

Law Report

11

Letters

12

Parliament

4

Sale Room

4

Science

12

Sport

18-21

TV & Radio

25

Theatres, etc

25

Weather

26

Wills

12

Union Bill 'threat to hard left'

By Our Labour Editor

New labour laws unveiled by the Government yesterday may make it more difficult for Communists to win power on the ruling bodies of trade unions.

The Trade Union Bill, given its first reading in Parliament, introduces compulsory secret ballots before strikes, for the election of union executives, and on the continuation of union political funds.

The Bill is much as predicted, but it discloses an unexpected provision that is likely to work against the interest of the hard left.

Clause two says that trade unionists must not be "unreasonably excluded" from standing for election to their union executive unless they belong to "a class all the members of which are excluded by the rules of the union".

One thing missing from yesterday's Bill is payment of the political levy. Mr King repeated that he would prefer a voluntary agreement with the TUC.

Bill details, page 2

South African wins Booker prize

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

The Booker McConnell prize for fiction was awarded last night to J. M. Coetzee for *Life and Times of Michael K*, published by Secker and Warburg at £7.95.

Mr Coetzee wins the prize of £10,000 and considerable prestige for his political novel about South Africa.

Michael K, his protagonist, is a simple-minded fellow who tries to escape from what is happening to his country. The time is the near future, the circumstances are non-apocalyptic, but those of constant and endemic tribal warfare. Men are



J. M. Coetzee: Winner of £10,000 award

either forced into army service, or rounded up into concentration camps, or become terrorists, or simply opt out of life.

Fay Weldon, the novelist and playwright who was chairman of the five judges, said: "It is a novel of remarkable power and simplicity; a work of great inventiveness and imagination, superbly controlled."

Mr Coetzee was born in Cape Town in 1940 and educated in South Africa and the United States. Trained as a computer scientist and linguist, he teaches linguistics and American literature at the University of Cape Town. His previous novels include *Dusklands*, *In the Heart of the Country*, and *Waiting for the Barbarians*.

A hundred books were entered for this year's Booker Prize. The judges were: Fay Weldon; Angela Carter, novelist; Terence Kilpatrick, literary editor of *The Observer*; Peter Porter, poet and travel writer; and Libby Purves, the broadcaster.

Publishers under attack page 10

UN urged to patrol Lebanon

From Diana Geddes Paris

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, called yesterday for the immediate formation of a new United Nations force to patrol the "most sensitive zones" of Lebanon and ensure that UN resolutions are applied in full.

He told Parliament that the presence of such a force would "no doubt contribute very usefully to the success of the conference of reconciliation" between the various Lebanese factions, which is due to open in Geneva on Monday.

While confirming France's decision to maintain its troops in Beirut, Mr Mauroy said his Government hoped that its efforts would be supported by "a more marked commitment from the international community".

France has long advocated the creation of either a new UN force, which would eventually replace the present multinational force in Beirut, or the enlargement of the existing UN interim force (Unifil) in the south of the country.

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Penalties will not prevent councils breaking cash limits, survey concludes

By David Walker

The Government's new scheme for penalizing councils will not stop them exceeding next year's spending targets or cash rate rises.

That conclusion emerges from a preliminary survey of budgets by *The Times*, which discovered that many Conservative as well as Labour councils are planning to spend more than they have been allowed for 1984-85.

Councils blame the Government for likely rate rises next year. Tomorrow Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, meets the first of a long line of angry Tory authorities.

This time it is Buckinghamshire, labelled as spendthrift and facing a rates increase next April of 24 per cent, which is to complain that Whitehall has made no allowance for the expanding population of Milton Keynes that has pushed up the cost of its services.

Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, the county council chairman, said that without a government penalty there would be no rates rise at all. "Our great regret is that we are still categorized as over-spenders when all the

evidence shows we are not and that our predicament arises solely from the Government's failure to take account of our very rapid population growth."

The Government's targets have embarrassed even such loyal Tory counties as Kent and Surrey. Both are making efforts to cut their spending but are still likely to be spending more than their target.

In Tory suburban areas the situation is more acute. If Richmond upon Thames merely continues spending at its present level it would next year be 8.9 per cent above its limit, resulting in a huge penalty equivalent to adding 51.8 pence to the borough's rate.

In Bexley, an official said the Tory majority "has a long way to go to get down to target". In Waltham Forest, economies of £5m are being sought in order to avoid harsh grant penalties, but the ruling Conservatives are still likely to find agreement on cuts difficult.

It is certain that most Labour-controlled authorities will overshoot their targets

next year and see their rates pushed upwards because of loss of rate-support grant.

If Humberside continues its present policies it will lose £53m in grants. Its Labour majority is working on a plan to cut a large amount from its budget, but will still face penalties of £25m, equivalent to 26p on the rates.

The problems faced by Labour city councils are huge. If the London Borough of Greenwich merely maintained its present pattern of spending it could lose all its rate-support grant, which could entail a rate rise of at least 80 per cent. Similar figures apply in other Labour areas in London.

One effect of the new penalty scheme has quickly become apparent. There will be intense pressure in coming months to hold back the level of pay settlements for local authority employees, including teachers. But a county official said yesterday that police and firemen have already secured rises of more than twice the 3 per cent level implied in the rate-support grant figures.

20p a day - the cost of water

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Water supplies and sewage disposal together cost the average household just over 20p a day, the National Water Council said yesterday in its latest annual report. But supply and disposal services in some areas cost half as much again as in others.

Customers of the North-Western Water Authority, which supplies an area stretching from Crewe to the Scottish border, pay about 18p a day. The most expensive area is Devon and Cornwall with an average of more than 24p.

The cheapest water is in Northern England and in the Thames Water Authority area,

which stretches from the eastern suburbs of London to the farthest tributaries of the Thames in the Cotswolds. Charges in most of Wales are about half as much again as in the Severn-Trent area, which extends from the Forest of Dean across Birmingham to Southampton.

The council said that average bills throughout England and Wales had risen by 7 per cent over the past year. It gave warning that a government squeeze on the state water industry's ability to borrow might force it to raise charges faster than the cost of living, even though its operating costs

might be rising more slowly. The council is a quango which regulates the water supply industry until it lost its statutory powers a month ago. It will be abolished at the end of the year.

Average household charges for water service in the financial year 1983-84 are: South-West, £87.96; Anglian, £87.18; Wales, £86.35; Wessex, £81.56; Southern, £78.36; Yorkshire, £68.78; Thames, £66.74; Severn-Trent, £64.63; Northumbria, £64.52; North-Western, £63.16. Annual Report 1982/83 (National Water Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1; £2.50).

EEC training fund 'biased against men'

By Patricia Clough

The Government makes little effort to tap European Community funds for training women because they discriminate against men, according to the Department of Employment.

Last year Britain received £846,800, or 5.4 per cent of the section of the EEC's Social Fund that is set aside for training women aged more than 25 in non-traditional jobs such as engineering, electronics and building.

That was one tenth of the sum allotted to West Germany, a quarter of that given to France, and about half of that given to Italy.

The Government's policy was set out in a letter by Mr Michael Allison, who was then Minister of State in the Department of Employment, in response to a question from Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour European MP for Mid and West Wales.

"This field of intervention contains a strong emphasis on positive discrimination", the letter said. "This contrasts with the United Kingdom policy towards the training of women - under successive governments - that women should have equal rather than separate access to training facilities."

"Hence our ability to attract

assistance under this particular budget line is more limited than a number of member states." It pointed out that the rest of the Social Fund was open to men and women equally, and said women made up 30 per cent of the beneficiaries in Britain.

"I am very angry", Mrs Clwyd told *The Times*. "The Sex Discrimination Act specifically allows for positive discrimination in the training of women. To not know that the attitude of this Government is a ridiculous situation when the Government is complaining about spending too much on the EEC budget and not claiming money back that is available."

EEC civil servants and the Equal Opportunities Commission blame the Government for failing to give the fund sufficient publicity so that people trying to launch schemes often do not know that the money is available. Mr Ivor Richard, the British EEC Commissioner who administers the fund, said recently: "It is of great regret to me that in my own country the national training authorities have singularly failed to exploit the opportunities offered by the Social Fund in this area."

Five die in clothing factory fire

Five women died yesterday after being trapped as fire swept through a London clothing factory. Last night fire investigators and forensic scientists were at the scene.

Two women managed to escape to safety from the building in Mile End Road, east London, while firemen with six appliances were fighting the blaze.

Four women were found dead in the front room on the second floor. A fifth woman was found in a back room. The two injured women were taken to the London Hospital for treatment.

Parents fail to stop schools plan

Labour councillors faced more than 1,000 angry parents yesterday as they arrived for a special debate at Liverpool Town Hall on secondary school reorganization.

The full council meeting agreed the scrapping of single-sex schools and the setting up of 17 community comprehensive schools, despite opposition by Liberal and Conservative councillors. Parents have threatened to keep thousands of children away from the new schools.

Man 'murdered'

Police investigating the death of Gregory Taylor, aged 32, a solicitor, in a burning car on October 14 in Honeyholme Lane, Cliverton, near Exeter, Lancashire, said yesterday that he had been murdered and that evidence suggested that the fire had been started deliberately.

Lennon's legacy

A Liverpool children's home will receive a large sum from Yoko Ono, the widow of John Lennon, the former Beatle, when she sells his American estate and other possessions, which include an island off the west coast of Ireland.

Sale room

Australians bid high for their heritage

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Australians are suddenly in hot pursuit of such of their art as has wandered back to the Old Country.

Three views of Sydney and its harbour painted in watercolour in the 1850s by Conrad Martens sold for £29,000, £42,000 and £48,000 at Christie's South Kensington, yesterday. These are the sort of prices that would buy you Turners if you are interested in English watercolours.

Martens was the official artist on Darwin's *Beagle* voyage and settled in Australia in 1835. He is now one of the most sought-after nineteenth-century painters, but prices on this scale are not the rule. Christie's had estimated £8,000 to £12,000 on one of the watercolours and £10,000-£15,000 on the other two.

All three had been commissioned from Martens by Charles Edden whose great-grand-daughter had sent them for sale. Two were bought by a London dealer acting for an Australian client and the other by an Australian collector, Mr Trevor Russell, bidding over the telephone.

Whitford and Hughes, the Duke Street dealers, spent £25,000 on "Two ladies on a balcony looking at the stars" by Rupert Charles Wulsten Bunny and £4,800 on his "Annunciation".

A new auction price record was set for another nineteenth-century artist, John Skinner Prout, when his watercolour "From Sandy Bay, Hobart" sold for £14,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). The sale of

paintings and watercolours totalled £246,238 with 9 per cent unsold.

At Phillips a sale of scientific and medical instruments proved successful with only 6 per cent unsold and a total of £84,776. Phillips had apparently overlooked how rare and sought-after early woodworking equipment has become. They had a French plane dated 1719 which went to Peter Goodwin Antiques of London for £12,000 instead of the £600 to £800 forecast.

All the planes were pricey. A Queen Anne boxwood Jack Plane dated 1713 made £1,760 (estimate £150-£200) and a group of four fruitwood planes made £1,595 (estimate £120 to £150). Both sold to Goodwin.



Heavenly voices: David Clegg (centre), winner of the Rediffusion Choristers Award, with runner-up Laurence Pittenger (right), and Oliver Dracup, who was third. (Photograph: Brian Harris.)

TV and £2,000 for high-flying chorister

The dulcet tones of David Clegg, aged 10, have won him first place in the Rediffusion Choristers Awards presented at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London. He said: "I love church music very much. My voice breaking doesn't scare me much, but losing my place in Romsey Abbey choir does."

A pupil of Oakmount Boys Preparatory School in Southampton, he wins a colour television set and £2,000 towards improving

choral facilities at his church. His home is at Bassett Green Close, Bassett, Southampton.

Runners up were: second, Laurence Pittenger, aged 13, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, who won £500 for his church, St David's; and third, Oliver Dracup, aged 12, of St Mary and All Saints Church, Boxley, Kent, who won £250 for his church.

Printing union given week to expel electricians

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The printing union Sogat '82 yesterday was given a week to expel 800 Fleet Street electricians or be suspended from the TUC.

The TUC General Council set November 3 as its deadline for the printing workers to abide by an inter-union disputes committee ruling that they should cease to recruit electricians on national newspapers.

The Sogat '82 executive meets on Wednesday to decide whether to continue its three-month campaign of defiance and keep the key printing industry craftsmen as members.

Mr Sean Geraghty, leader of the breakaway movement from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU), said after the unanimous decision of the general council: "It is evident that they do not live in the real world. Our members made a

democratic decision to leave the EETPU and join a printing union."

"We do not consider that we were being poached, and the TUC could have spent its time investigating the deep discontent of members that exists within the electricians' union."

Asked what would happen if the electricians' union seeks to enforce its closed shop agreement in Fleet Street should Sogat '82 still defy the TUC, he added: "That will be a problem for Fleet Street employers. We control a majority of national newspapers, all but one."

Newspaper team

A committee of 10 union leaders was set up by the TUC yesterday to find the money for a new daily newspaper sympathetic to the labour movement.

Harrier jet designer wins award

Mr John Fozard, the chief designer of the Harrier jump jet, was presented last night with the Institution of Mechanical Engineers' £4,200 James Clayton Prize for a meritorious contribution to modern engineering science.

Mr Fozard, marketing director of the British Aerospace Kingston-Brough Division, also played a key role in the late 1970s in the development of the ski-jump launch technique for Harriers.

The award citation said that Mr Fozard's contribution was a big factor in the ultimate success of the Sea Harrier in the Falklands war.

Mr Fozard, aged 55, has lectured extensively on the Harrier project and has been honoured by many societies and institutions.

Trade Union Bill

Secret ballot before strikes, or funds at risk

The Government's Trade Union Bill, published yesterday, contains three main provisions concerning union democracy.

The Bill aims to ensure that trade unionists can elect the governing body of their union by secret ballot; that they are

failed to comply with the Bill's provisions regarding the election of its executive.

Clause 4 provides for exemption from the balloting requirements for trade union federations which have no individual members; newly formed or amalgamated unions for a period of one year from their formation; unions to which another union has transferred its engagements; and only for a period of one year from the date of transfer and only in respect of certain members who joined the executive as a consequence of the transfer.

Clause 5 defines certain expressions used in Part I of the Bill; and provides the necessary transitional provisions. One effect of the latter is to ensure that following commencement of Part I (which will be by order) all subsequent elections to the executive of a trade union will have to be conducted in accordance with the Bill's provisions.

Part two of the Bill deals with the secret ballots before industrial action.

Clause 6 removes immunity from legal action in cases where trade unions do not hold a ballot before authorizing or endorsing a call for a strike (or any other form of industrial action which interferes with, or breaks, the employment contract of those called upon to take part in it).

Clause 7 sets out the requirements which strike ballots must satisfy. Entitlement to vote

Tariq Ali expelled from party by Labour NEC

By Anthony Bevis
Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday demanded and won the expulsion of Mr Tariq Ali from the party on the ground that he was still a revolutionary socialist.

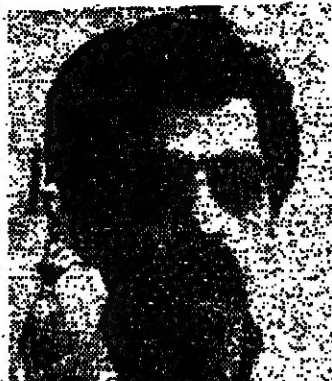
The party national executive voted 14-9 for Mr Ali's expulsion, two years after the former leading member of the International Marxist Group had joined the Hornsey constituency party in London.

Mr Eric Heffer, the new party chairman, disclosed later that the executive had also rejected a plea from Mr Ali that it should give him a timetable after which his membership might be acceptable.

Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, reported: "The burden of Mr Kinnock's central argument was that Mr Tariq Ali held an ideology, that of revolutionary socialism, which was incompatible with the principles of the Labour Party, which is committed to the winning of a parliamentary majority and the use of Parliament as the instrument of social change."

But Mr Ali, who was allowed a six-minute appeal to executive members before they voted him out, told them that he had joined the party in good faith.

He told *The Times*, in advance of the vote: "I do think that it would be unjust if they denied me the right to join the party when tens of thousands of



Mr Tariq Ali: "Foreign name is to blame"

people who have views similar to mine, even to the left of mine, are members.

"My own feeling is that it is my name or notoriety over the last years which is the reason for keeping me out - and it is very, very unfortunate that it is not an English name."

"That is why the media made me into such a bogey in the 60s; I had a foreign name."

Hornsey and Wood Green Labour Party's general committee now has to decide on its course of action in the light of yesterday's executive ruling. If they defied the executive they could be disbanded; a similar threat is faced by Islington, South and Finsbury, the party which has still not rescinded the membership cards of Mr Ted Grant and Mr Peter Taffie, two of the five Militant Tendency leaders who were expelled from the party earlier this year.

Labour has success at the polls

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party has won more votes than the Conservatives and the Alliance in local council by-elections held since the election of Mr Neil Kinnock as its new leader three weeks ago.

The steep rise in the party's electoral popularity, which has been suggested by recent opinion polls, is strongly confirmed by a survey of the 21 three-cornered contests since October 2 in which nearly 50,000 votes have been cast.

The survey, which appears in this week's *New Statesman*, shows that the Labour Party has secured 18,331 votes, or 37.5 per cent; the Conservatives 17,572 (36 per cent) and the Alliance 11,972 (24.5 per cent).

The figures suggest a jump of 9 per centage points for Labour on its performance in by-elections between June and September and puts the party ahead for the first time since the magazine began its survey in the summer of 1981.

The Tories have dropped two points and the Alliance seven points. The Conservatives have hit their worst patch since the start of the Falklands conflict, failing to gain a seat since September 22.

	Seats contested	Seats lost	Seats gained	Seats held
C	10	3	0	7
Lab	10	2	2	10
Lib	2	1	3	4
SDP	1	1	1	1
Ind	0	0	1	1

Boundary changes expected

By Our
Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary is preparing to make an early announcement that next year's European parliamentary elections are to be contested on revised constituency boundaries.

Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Home Office, said in a Commons written reply last night that it was now hoped that Boundary Commission reports for England, Scotland, and Wales would be submitted by the end of next March, "provided there are no unforeseen setbacks".

The Boundary Commission for England had earlier this month caused some consternation in the Home Office and among political parties with an announcement that it did not expect their report to be ready until April.

Given that there is a two-week parliamentary recess in April, that could have meant that a draft Order in Council would not have been made until Mr. Little more than a month before the poll on June 14.

It is now hoped, barring accidents, that the draft order will be put before both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of April.

But after the inquiries, which are scheduled to start on November 14, it is hoped that assistant commissioners will have their revisions published in January, which would enable the political parties to complete their selection processes well in advance of the poll for the 81 United Kingdom constituencies.

paid into another fund of the union, but must be refunded to union members on request.

Clause 12 gives a trade union member the right to apply to the High Court (Court of Session in Scotland) for a declaration that the union has failed to take the steps required by Clause 11 to ensure that collection of the political levy ceases.

Clause 13 provides that when a union has lost but subsequently reestablishes its authority to spend on political activities, it may not transfer any money acquired before the new authority was established into the political fund.

Clause 14 contains an updated and revised definition of the aspects ("political objects") on which, under the 1913 Act, trade unions are only allowed to spend if they have authority from their members to do so.

Clause 15 defines certain terms used in Part III of the Bill and applies it with any necessary modifications to employers' associations.

Clause 16 provides for any additional expenditure which may arise under the scheme established under section 1 of the Employment Act, 1980 (funds for trade union ballots) as a consequence of the provisions of the Bill.

Clause 17 enables the secretary of state to bring Part one of the Act into effect by order, while Parts two and three will come into effect two months after the Bill receives Royal Assent.

The clause also provides that Parts I and II of the Act will not extend to Northern Ireland and that Part III will not apply to any trade union based in Northern Ireland.

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Sadler's Wells is on Arts Council list of institutions facing closure

By David Hewson

The Sadler's Wells Theatre and the Riverside Studios are among several national arts institutions which face closure through the Government's abolition of metropolitan authorities.

They are included on a provisional list of threatened theatres, orchestras and opera companies privately compiled by the Arts Council. It has been assessing the impact of the move to abolish the council bodies, which provide around £24m of grant aid to the arts annually.

Arts Council sources said yesterday that the operation of the South Bank complex would also be threatened by the abolition move. At the moment, the Greater London Council gives an annual subsidy of around £4.5m towards the National Theatre, the Festival Hall, the Hayward Gallery and the National Film Theatre.

The Government has proposed that the South Bank complex should be administered by a single entity with its assets transferred to a board of management answerable to the Arts Council.

The discussion document issued by the Government adds: "The Arts Council would make funding available where necessary, but the complex as a whole would be expected to be run as far as possible on commercially viable lines while retaining the cultural activities and interests which currently flourish there."

The document suggests that

the Government will make additional funds available to support nine national arts institutions, including the National Theatre, leaving the rest to search for increased grants from non-metropolitan authorities and to find extra money from private bodies.

The decision would mean, for instance, that the Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester would be funded by the Arts Council.

Organizations to be guaranteed central support for their "national and international standing" include:

National Theatre
English National Opera
London Festival Ballet
London Orchestral Concerts
Hallé Orchestra
Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester
Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society
Opera North
City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra

Companies seriously affected by the withdrawal of the lion's share of their income from metropolitan authorities include:

Northern Ballet in Manchester
Liverpool Everyman Theatre
Liverpool Playhouse
Northern Sinfonia, Newcastle
Tyne and Wear Theatre
The Royal Shakespeare Company's six-week Newcastle season, which depends heavily on a grant from Tyne and Wear, could also face closure.

Council without any burden on the local rating authorities, while theatres outside the city would have to persuade their councils to give larger grants to guarantee their continued existence.

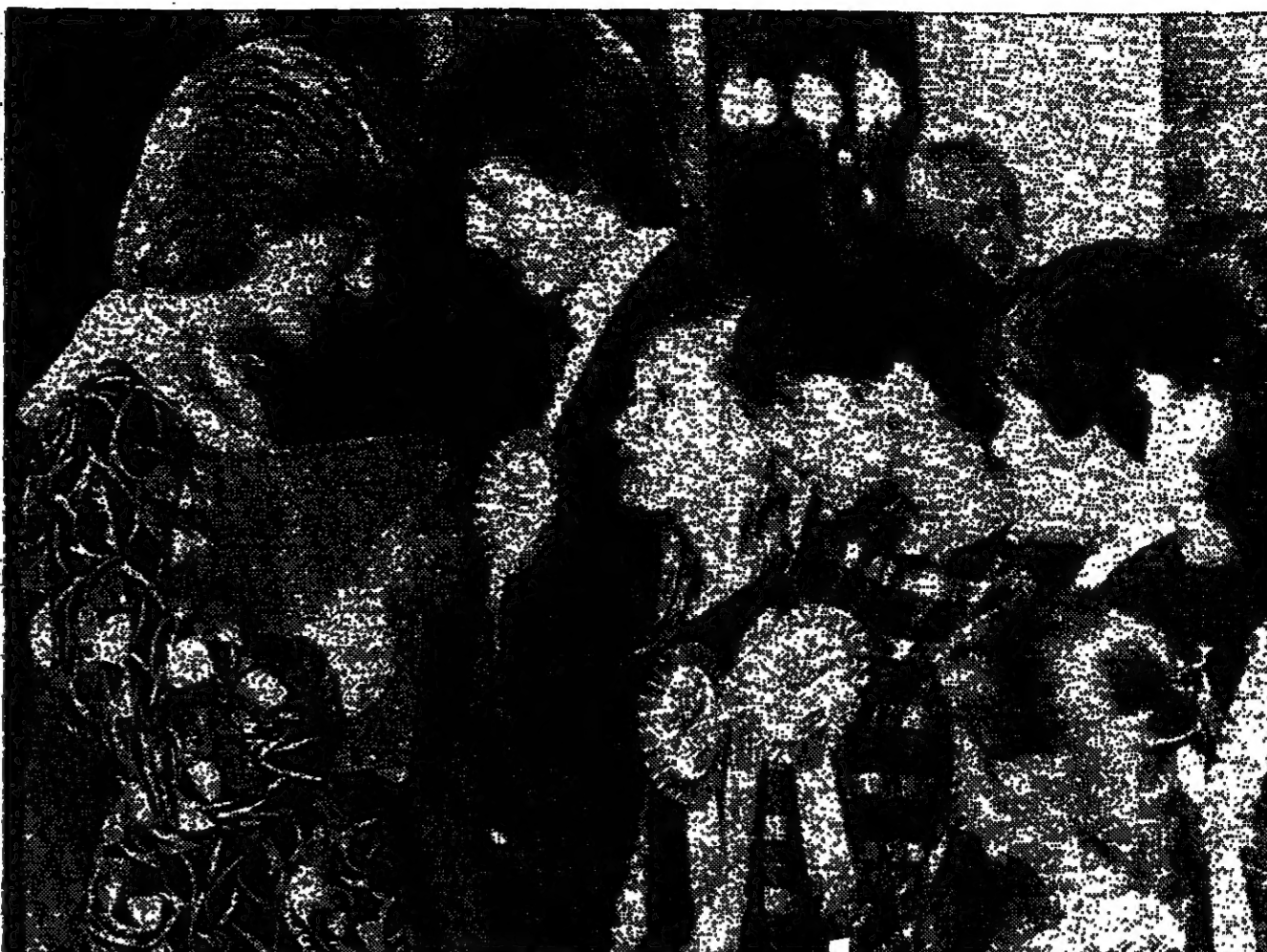
The Government's White Paper does not say how much money will be given to the Arts Council to meet the shortfall in the funding of the selected organizations.

Though it declares that the continuing levels of public expenditure in the arts should be maintained, there is a belief within the Arts Council that many local authorities will not be willing to increase their support to make up for what is lost with the abolition of the metropolitan bodies.

It is understood that the council will be presenting evidence opposing the plans before the deadline for submissions closes in January. Mr Luke Rittner, the council's secretary, would not comment directly on the issue yesterday but said that the council had decided to draw up a new strategy for the body's future.

"Probably the council is moving into a particularly difficult period with particularly rough seas and it has got to give a degree of positive leadership that is vital if we are to hold on to what has been achieved."

"The council is extremely perturbed about the shortage of funds and determined to renew its efforts to get funding increased."



Fit for a prince: The Princess of Wales thanking children who helped to compile a book of bedtime stories given to her for Prince William. The gift came as she visited a charity event for the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Café Royal, London, yesterday. Stories for a Prince will be published by Hamish Hamilton on the Prince of Wales's birthday, November 14, and royalties from sales will go to the RNIB.

Nilsen 'had bizarre sexual fantasies'

By David Nicholson-Lord

The young male homosexuals and vagrants killed by Dennis Nilsen may have paid the ultimate price for ignoring his "outpourings" when they returned to his north London flat for a night's drinking, a Central Criminal Court jury was told yesterday.

Nilsen, who has admitted to police killing 15 or 16 men and dismembering and burning their bodies, suffered from "bizarre" sexual fantasies, particularly tendencies black out brought on by alcohol abuse and a craving for attention which amounted to the grandiose, a leading forensic psychiatrist said.

Dr James MacKeith, an expert witness called by the defence, described Nilsen as withdrawn and alone and having a craving for a permanent relationship after a promiscuous stream of homosexual one-night stands. "He made an extraordinary investment in his relationship with his pet dog," he added.

Nilsen, he said, described how he would talk incessantly to his guests about anything from music to Margaret Thatcher. Dr MacKeith said that Nilsen had said: "If they entered into it, it would be OK. If they slept they would be dead already... I have got to listen to me, I am a valuable member of society." Once they were dead I would stop thinking at fever pitch. It was the ultimate to pay for apathy."

Dr MacKeith, a former consultant psychiatrist, said the case continues today.

Broadmoor special hospital and now adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-East Thames Regional Health Authority, said Nilsen, though not mad or mentally ill, suffered severe personality disorder, which substantially diminished his responsibility for the crimes.

Nilsen, who denies six counts of murder and two of attempted murder, will not be giving evidence.

His counsel, Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, MP, warned the jury against the temptation to say the killings are so horrible and the killer so vile "that it was a waste of time trying to decide between a verdict of murder and one of manslaughter, which the defence was seeking."

Dr MacKeith said that Nilsen, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, recounted two "bizarre" stories as though he believed they were true. Both involved fantasies of being unconscious and naked.

One involved walking fully-clothed into the sea as a child aged 10 and being rescued by another boy. In the second, supposedly dating from his time with the Army in the Middle East, he was overpowered by a taxi-driver whom he subsequently killed.

Killer may be a convict

From Ronald Faux, Sheffield

Detectives believe the killer of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife, Avril, and son, Richard, could be an escaped prisoner on the run from the police. The murder hunt now involves police forces throughout Britain.

Det Supt Terry Stuart said on Monday that a conversation between the murderer and the Laitners' younger daughter, Nikki, suggested that he had been sleeping rough and had escaped from custody.

After stabbing her relatives to death the killer went to Nikki Laitner's room where she kept the man talking for some hours. "She remained extraordinarily calm, cool, and collected which may have led to her survival. She developed something of a rapport with him," Mr Stuart said.

The funeral service was held yesterday at the synagogue where the Laitners' daughter, Suzanne, had been married four days earlier.

Fact sheet to help women on Pill

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Family Planning Association has acted to allay fears over the safety of birth control pills.

A fact sheet, *Pills in Perspective*, was published yesterday after last week's reports suggesting links between the pill and incidences of breast and cervical cancer.

The FPA document is intended to reassure women until experts clarify vital points over which specialists are now at loggerheads.

The confusion has arisen because last week's reports in the *Lancet* do not involve all pills or all women on the pill.

The first advice from the FPA is for women aged under 25 to continue with their present pill and then discuss with their doctor whether a different variety is advisable.

The list of preferred pills for the under 25s named in the fact sheet are Norinyl, Brevinor, Ovynorm, Binovum and Logynon, ED, Trinordiol, Trinordiol 28, and progestogen-only pills where advised. This may not be a complete list.

For women who start taking the pill after the age of 25 there appears to be no risk. They and their doctors will probably choose to continue with their present pill, with monthly breast self-examination and cervical smears at three to five-year intervals.

For women over 35 and smokers over 30 the association recommends alternatives to the pill containing both oral contraceptive hormones - progestogen and oestrogen. The progestogen-only pill is included in the alternatives.

Medical advisers at the Family Planning Association are also intensely critical of the conclusions drawn by the group working with Professor Malcolm Pike which compared the incidence of breast cancer among a small sample of patients (514) with individually matched controls. Their report listed 29 commonly used oral contraceptives in the United States which were put into risk categories according to the potency of their progestogen content.

The serious quarrel among the experts is over the validity of using progestogen potency as a measure of the risk of breast cancer. Potency is determined using a test devised in 1967 which shows how effective a compound is at blocking menstruation.

Professor John Newton, a gynaecologist and chairman of the association's medical advisory panel, said many doctors now challenged the test and were pressing for more relevant ways, probably using tissue from breast biopsies, to monitor the pill.

Iranian gets the Scots to say Feta

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Analogs such as sending cows to Newcastle or selling refrigerators to Eskimos will be evoked today when a new £2m cheese-making plant is officially opened in Stranraer, Galloway.

The plant is specifically designed to produce Feta cheese for the Middle East and other rapidly expanding markets.

It is the result of a contract won last year by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board to supply 5,000 tonnes a year to Iran, worth an estimated £15m. Although a British breakthrough, it is by no means a European first. Other countries, notably Denmark, but also France, Holland and

Germany, have long since discovered and exploited this lucrative outlet for their dairy surpluses.

White Feta, low in fat content and with a strong, distinctive flavour is a staple food in Iran, many Arab countries, Turkey, Greece and the Balkans. Traditionally, it is made of goat's milk but in recent years demand has far outstripped local supply. In Iran alone, since the revolution, consumption has increased from 20,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year.

The Danes first discovered how to produce Feta from cow's milk. Subsequently they perfected a method, known as ultrafiltration, whereby the

amount of milk needed to produce a tonne of cheese could be reduced from around 8,000 litres to about 5,000 litres, so that the residue was little more than water.

But it took a likable Anglo-Iranian exile, Mr Sheldah Monsefi, now a nationalized Briton, to sell to the British the idea of exporting Feta. Astonished to find that it was not even made here, he approached the milk marketing board in England, Wales and Northern Ireland before finding a receptive audience in Scotland.

He also encountered incredulity among potential buyers. "People did not believe that Britain could produce Feta," he recalled.

European milk about to enter Britain

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Shoppers will be able to sample continental milk in this country for the first time in mid-November. But health officials will inspect imported milk when it lands and will have power to throw away any found to be unfit.

"This will ensure that the health of United Kingdom consumers is not threatened," Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said at a dairy trade lunch in London yesterday. "I hope this will allay some of the concern that has been expressed."

The milk will all be long-life or sterilized and will often arrive straight from the dairy in square cardboard containers of the type now used for flavoured milk and fruit juice. Its main attraction will be its cheapness compared with the bottled pint

of fresh British milk delivered to households for 22 pence.

Mr Jopling made clear that the Government would not try to protect British dairies and farms against out-price competition from abroad. He said it was for the public to choose between cheap long-life milk and the natural and nutritious product traditionally delivered to homes.

Britain has been forced by a European Court judgment to accept milk imports on terms similar to those governing butter and cheese.

The court case came after complaints from abroad that Britain was operating a trade barrier, masquerading as a health precaution. Hardly any imported milk has reached Britain before because rules have made its sale uneconomical.

Anaesthesia death 'an accident'

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

An inquest jury returned a verdict of manslaughter on a woman who died in a dentist's chair while under anaesthetic.

Mrs Joyce Foundling, aged 52, of Flackwell Road, Erdington, Birmingham, had a tooth extracted and general anaesthetic administered by Mr Kewal Abrol, aged 56, in January, 1981, at his surgery in Gravelly Hill North, Erdington.

Mr Abrol was convicted of manslaughter at Stafford Crown Court in May 1981, and his appeal was dismissed in July, last year.

But in July this year the Court of Appeal quashed the conviction and the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that new medical evidence had cast great doubt on evidence given at the original trial.

The original evidence was that Mrs Foundling died from inhaling vomit while recovering from the anaesthetic which was given by Mr Abrol without a nurse or an anaesthetist present.

Dr Derek Barrowclough, a Home Office pathologist who is based at Warwick, told yesterday's reopened inquest that it was notoriously difficult to determine how a person under anaesthetic dies.

He agreed with Dr Richard Whittington, the coroner, that he had been approached and asked for help by Mr Abrol. It was most irregular but he had agreed because Mr Abrol was a dental colleague.

Dr Whittington told the inquest jury that at the time of Mrs Foundling's death dentists received an extra fee if they administered an anaesthetic themselves.

He said that nearly two years ago the Dental Council had said that anaesthetics should not be given by dentists who were to perform surgery. At the end of the three-hour inquest, the jury decided that Mrs Foundling had died as a result of the general anaesthetic.

War reporting regulations 'unobeyable'

By Richard Evans

Strict regulations issued by the Ministry of Defence that could control the way British journalists report any future war or conflict of the Falklands type are "unobeyable and unenforceable", according to a senior army officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Powell, aged 40, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, the Welsh Guards, explicitly criticized the ministry at a question and answer session with reporters on Tuesday and encouraged them to act now if they wanted to get the regulations changed.

His frank comments, which highlight the gulf between official ministry thinking and that of senior army officers in the field, came a few hours before 50 British reporters set

off for a war-reporting exercise in Germany.

It is the first time since the Suez crisis that a group of reporters has been issued full combat clothing and been fully accredited in order to accompany a front line division.

Each reporter has had to sign a copy of the controversial regulations which have been criticized by the press and open to very wide interpretation. No censorship, however, will be imposed during this week's three-day trip.

The ministry insists that the regulations, which are based on those used in the Second World War and cover accreditation, legal status, and reporting restrictions, are only in draft form and may be amended or improved. But it is sensitive about them being published.

Reporters will get a chance to comment on the regulations after the exercise and Colonel Powell, who recently served on the staff of Supreme Allied Command in Europe, told them: "If you don't get it right this time it is no use complaining in two years' time. If you think they are over restrictive you must say so now."

The ministry will always try to blot everything out. I think you are bound to be opposite each other, the ministry and the press.

The Government, and ministers in particular, do not want egg on their faces. They want to present a perfect picture to the House [of Commons]. That is what it really comes to."

He described as "rubbish" the action of Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary at the

Ministry during the Falklands crisis, in trying to use the media to put over a deception story.

In stark contrast to the regulations, the colonel said he was all in favour of personal contact with reporters in order to establish a trusting relationship.

Referring to a "catch all" rule that a journalist must not do anything to prejudice or damage the morale of British forces, Colonel Powell said: "A responsible journalist has to look at that and wonder whether the morale of troops is being undermined by something not being told."

"You have to think it through on a security basis and ask: 'Am I jeopardizing the lives of men and women by saying this now?'"

Army acknowledges needs for journalism

The essence of successful warfare is secrecy and the recipe for successful journalism is publicity, but the two concepts need not be mutually exclusive, according to the Army's top public relations official.

"We acknowledge these imperatives exist, but we also acknowledge the gap between them," Brigadier David Ramsbotham told journalists.

Outlining his ideas about the treatment of war correspondents, he said that there was no absolute right to know, but no absolute right to suppress; an absolute right to ask questions, but an absolute right to refuse to answer provided a reason is given.

Brigadier Ramsbotham bluntly criticized a report that war reporting involves a clash over press freedom. He said he had been disappointed with the defence correspondent of *The Guardian* for making the suggestion. "We are not at all concerned with a

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Animal group in 'poison' alert

Customers have been told by the police not to eat meat from a butcher's shop on Merseyside because it may have been poisoned.

Baxters in Hoylake Road, Moreton, on Merseyside, shut after a man telephoned the managers on Tuesday afternoon claiming that he was a member of the Animal Preservation Society and saying that some meat had been contaminated.

Trawler holed

The trawler Esther Colleen, based at Brixham, was badly holed yesterday when she struck the mine HMS Ambuscade in heavy fog off Torbay, Devon. The trawler was not badly damaged and there were no casualties.

Slow getaway

Police in Ferndown, Dorset, followed a trail of broken milk bottles left by thieves who stole a safe containing £300 from a dairy, then used a milk float to get away. It was found abandoned later.



Brigadier Ramsbotham: Criticized report

PARLIAMENT October 26 1983

Foreign Secretary regrets lack of consultation by US

GRENADA

Consultation on the part of the United States over the invasion of Grenada was regrettable less than the Government would have wished, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons emergency debate. The Prime Minister had made absolutely plain to the US administration the view of the Government.

He said that the Government fully shared the objective of the countries which had intervened to restore democratic and constitutional government to the island. It might be necessary and desirable for other Commonwealth states to play a part in this and the Government would be in touch with its Commonwealth partners about this.

The Foreign Secretary spoke after Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had strongly attacked the conduct of President Reagan and of Mrs Thatcher whom he called the "most obedient poodle". Sir Geoffrey Howe said that remark was disgraceful. Mr Healey called on Mrs Thatcher to honour the obligation she had accepted when she had signed the United Nations Charter and to support the United States against the use of force to solve Central American problems.

Mr Healey, in opening the debate, recalled that yesterday he had said the invasion of Grenada appeared to be a violation of the United Nations Charter and had split the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean in two and raised the most fundamental questions about the relationship between Britain and her most important ally. Everything which had happened in the past 24 hours confirmed the justice of what he had said.

The editorial in *The Times* today - a newspaper not noted for supporting the sort of views he put forward - said: "There is no getting around the fact that the United States and its Caribbean allies have committed an act of aggression against Grenada. They are in breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations."

I hope that the Foreign Secretary (he continued) will confirm that judgment, because international law is the only thing which stands between the world and anarchy (Labour cheers). If governments arrogate to themselves the right to change the governments of other sovereign states, there can be no peace in this world, which is perhaps the most dangerous age the human race has known.

It was improper for the House to condemn, as it had, the violation of international law by the United States in its attacks on Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan if it did not apply the same standards to the United States attack on Grenada.

He asked the Foreign Secretary for an assurance that the government would put to the meeting of the UN Security Council now taking place, a motion similar in terms to that it put at a meeting 18 months ago when British territory in an island in the South Atlantic was attacked by another aggressor, and that he would insist at the Security Council on the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada, and the immediate cessation of hostilities. (Labour cheers)

It had become clear in the past 24 hours that if there were no immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada, the fighting might go on for months, if not years. (Conservative shouts of "Rubbish") The Prime Ministers of Barbados and of Dominica had both said on radio in the past 24 hours - and were on course right - that the island of Grenada was ideal territory for guerrilla warfare.

It was already clear that fighting was continuing in many parts of the island, and both had said - and he suspected that they knew much about it - that fighting was likely to continue for six months. He hoped that some Conservative MP who disputed that would take notice of the disputation. He asked the Foreign Secretary to confirm that the government, in all its Commonwealth discussions, would stand for the principles of international law and the UN Charter, and would condemn the invasion of Grenada in plain for all to see.

He had to start, in referring to relations with the United States, by saying that information which had come to light in the past 24 hours made clear that statements made by the Foreign Secretary on Monday and Tuesday were imperfect, disingenuous and lacking in candour.

The Organization Eastern Caribbean States had issued a communiqué which made clear that its member governments met last Friday in Barbados and decided to undertake what it described as a "preemptive defensive strike" against Grenada and to seek assistance for that purpose from friendly countries in and out of the area.

We now know (he said) that President Reagan received a request on Friday night last week but we learnt from Prime Minister Adams on the radio at lunch time that the British Government received the request on Friday night last week. (Labour shouts of "Oh") That was stated in clear terms by Mr Adams and he also expressed his disappointment that the British Government had not acceded to that invitation.

The House would want to know how the light of this fact, the Foreign Secretary could tell them simply that there were reports that some parts of the smaller group of the Caribbean Commonwealth were seeking military support during the invasion. Even more, how could the Minister of State at the Foreign Office say explicitly in the House of Lords on Monday that no approach had been received from Commonwealth countries on this matter at the time she spoke?

The plain fact was that the Government was approached by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States on Monday night. The Foreign Secretary had said that no formal invitation was extended until Monday evening. He could not say the Foreign Secretary was deceiving the House, but he was certainly misleading it in the words he used and it was impossible to justify, by any stretch of the meaning of words, the statement by the Minister of State in the House of Lords.

They now knew, from what was said in Washington, that the US began considering military invasion of Grenada since the military coup yesterday from Washington declared that the CIA had been planning such an operation for some time. The coup took place on Monday night, and the President had wept crocodile tears in his statement on Monday, expressed in an interview on British radio last August his concern about the invasion of Grenada.

The select committee examining the situation in the Caribbean 12 months ago warned the Government of these fears and the Foreign Office chose not to comment on this part of its report in the answer it offered the House last spring.

It is very difficult (he said) to resist the suspicion that the US might be inviting the invasion of Grenada by the US. Such a suspicion was attributed to British officials in a report in today's *Daily Telegraph* which also attributed to British officials the view that the US was using as a fig leaf for intervention the same words used by the Soviet Union government in its statement on the matter yesterday.

Any case, reports of a likely invasion by the US were circulating widely throughout the Caribbean right through the weekend and on Monday Grenada radio reported in detail the proceedings at Carriacou, when some important parts of the Commonwealth - Trinidad, Belize and the Bahamas - rejected the request.

They now knew from reports from Washington yesterday that the US had decided to accept the OECAS decision on Sunday evening. Was the overture aware of this? Was the Foreign Secretary aware of what he told the House he had no reason to believe America was contemplating such a step 24 hours later on Monday?

Either the Government was deceived by its major ally (he continued) or the Government was deceiving the House. (Labour cheers)

An American senator had said in the *Today* programme on the radio this morning that when the President told certain Congressmen of his intentions on Monday he also told them of the policy he was describing to them. Mr Healey hoped that either the Senator misheard the President or the President was mistaken. It was the Foreign Secretary's duty to clarify this.

When looking at the history of the affair, not just of the last few days, but of the last 12 months when the possibility of a military attack on an independent Commonwealth state in the Caribbean and in many other parts of the world, they must conclude that the Government was guilty of a sort of fecklessness as it showed in dealing with the threat of

an Argentine invasion of the Falklands 18 months ago. He went on: And the prime responsibility for this fecklessness must lie with the Prime Minister himself. (Labour cheers) He has shown a lack of grit, a flood of indecision, in dealing with it. (Interruptions) She has failed in her duty to the Commonwealth and she has failed in her duty to the Palace. (Interruptions)

Was it true that both the Prime Minister and the Palace first heard of the invasion from press reports? Was it also true that a telegram from the government of Grenada announcing an invasion was delivered to an old Foreign Office tumbler which was being used as a wastepaper basket when the invasion was already underway would make any difference?

How on earth (he said) could the Prime Minister possibly imagine that a couple of minutes on the television screen would make any difference when the invasion was already underway would make any difference?

During that fraught couple of minutes, what did the Prime Minister say to the President and what did he say to her? I must confess my own imagination leads me rather in the direction of a dialogue between the Gtums. (Laughter)

The Prime Minister had made something of a cult of her special relationship with the American President, the expense of British interests, of her relations with the Commonwealth.

Nowhere had this servility to the American President been more consistent than on the problems of Central America and the Caribbean area where she had supported the use of force for the problems of Central America, along with the other heads of Commonwealth governments, disavowing the use of force as a solution to the problems.

The Prime Minister had been the obedient poodle of the American President and she had shown with brutal clarity by American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, when he said: "We of course are always impressed with the view of the British Government and Mrs Thatcher, but that does not mean we always have to agree with them. We also have to take decisions in the light of the security situation of our citizens as we see it."

Mr Healey commented: So much for the obligation to consult between allies; so much for the relevance of joint decisions in the case of crises; so much for the relevance of the American policy to the Caribbean.

Making the point was not to be anti-American because it had been made with equal force by members of the American Congress. President Reagan had broken the long tradition of diplomacy of all governments in the United States since 1945, both Republican and Democratic, and he had abandoned reliance on consultation with Britain and his allies in favour of what had to be called a sort of global unilateralism.

The tendency of the US to go it alone carried with it an immense danger for world peace since the American President at the moment saw the world exclusively in terms of red and white. President Reagan saw Russia as the focus of all evil in the world and this inability to see the world except in terms of the momentary danger of a nuclear war was immensely dangerous.

It had been attributed to President Reagan that he had asked the Prime Minister to make Grenada a Crown Colony. So much for the intention to restore a democratic government.

The President who had also told the world he was going to ask the Governor General to try to restore the democratic government was responsible to the Queen and not to the American President.

What I am saying to the Prime Minister (said Mr Sir Eric Gairy) is really it is time she got off her knees and joined other allies of the United States who are deeply concerned about the President's trends in American politics.

derelict land clearance. I hope that programme will continue. It is essential if we are to bring into use some of the land left derelict by former industrial areas. It is a prize; but it would be unreal to imagine that all the housing and development needs of the country for the foreseeable future could be met in that way alone.

It is a problem of balancing the needs of future development with the clear desire on the part of the Government to preserve a strong, firm, clear, permanent green belt policy.

Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire, C): This draft circular has created concern and worry within Hertfordshire. What value and weight are to be attached to the county structure plans dealing with housing?

Mr Jenkins: There is no suggestion that, where detailed boundaries have been drawn up already in local plans following the county structure plan, those boundaries should be redrawn.

The circular draws attention to those areas where broad green belts are designated in county structure plans and local plans have still to be drawn. That will be a relatively small matter.

But it is recommended that when drawing up these plans the local planning authorities should have regard to the essential needs of future development, otherwise the country would be driven eventually to breaking the green belt boundaries - the last thing that any of us would want to see.

Mr Peter Hardy (Westworth, Lab): Does green belt land have to be intensively farmed to secure its approval? Would he also make clear if the green belt in metropolitan counties is diminished the chances



Howe: Family of states.

She must honour the obligation she had accepted with other Commonwealth governments and warn the United States against the use of force to solve Central American problems. Nobody had attacked the television screen when the invasion was already underway would make any difference?

One of the most worrying things the American President had said in recent days was that it was not possible to pick and choose where freedom could be defended. Could the United States really be expected to defend freedom on El Salvador and Guatemala by the same means he had used to defend it in Grenada?

There was also a danger he might claim that the United States was defending a Nicaraguan America's allies had to disavow the United States from such a dangerous and catastrophic course.

The current events continued as now the British Government must, as a minimum, refuse to accept the deployment of American missiles on British soil unless Britain had the physical power to prevent their use against her will.

Because what is happening in Grenada (he said) is a warning to the Prime Minister and to the Foreign Secretary in this particular respect.

The Opposition, and many on the Government benches, believed the American action to be the most catastrophic blunder and the failure of the Government to prevent it as an unforgivable dereliction of duty.

Something at least might be gained from the experience of the last few days. It should warn America's allies of the danger of servility to leadership from Washington which could be dangerous to the interests of the western world. It should remind America's allies of the need to unite to shift the balance of power to the ways of cooperation and consensus.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said he understood that the Americans had now secured the airports on the island at Point Saline and Fort Rupert. But fighting was apparently continuing at Fort Frederick and elsewhere.

Two United States servicemen had been killed and a number of British soldiers had been injured. There was no firm information at present of any other casualties.

Mr Jenkins (he said) there are reports that a number of Soviet nationals may have been detained, and rumours that Mr Bernard Cornwell, one of the leaders of last week's coup, has sought sanctuary in the United States. I am not in a position to confirm this.

The latest information available was that there were no reports of any British casualties. The United States administration had informed Britain that they were willing to evacuate UK citizens to Barbados as soon as conditions allowed. HMS Antrim remained ready to be called upon in case of need and Britain was also making contingency arrangements for evacuation by British aircraft.

A consular team from the British High Commission in Bridgetown (he continued) is standing by to go to Grenada as soon as practicable to see how many British citizens may wish to be evacuated. The majority of them are long-term residents of Grenada.

He had received assurances that the Governor General, Sir Paul Scofield, said it would not be sensible for Sir Paul to fly to Grenada. The Governor General might have an important role to play in the restoration of democracy.

He represented one of the few elements of constitutional continuity. The American administration was aware of that constitutional position and had undertaken to respect it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe recalled that the Prime Minister had said in the House that he had made his statement to the House. What he had said then represented his complete statement of the truth as he understood it.

On Monday evening London received the text of a statement by the OECAS, which had been handed to the British High Commission in Barbados, informing the British Government, among others, of the organizations' intention of taking action under Article 8 of the 1981 Treaty of OECAS for the collective defence and preservation of peace and security against external aggression and requesting assistance from friendly governments.

That same evening President Reagan named the Prime Minister that he was giving serious consideration to the request from OECAS and would welcome her thoughts.



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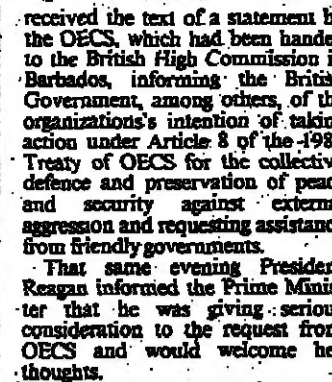
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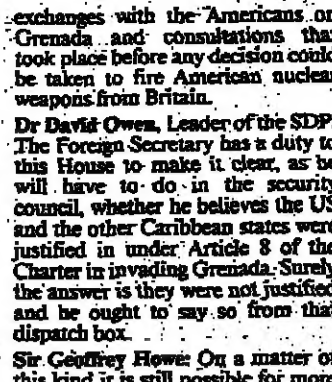
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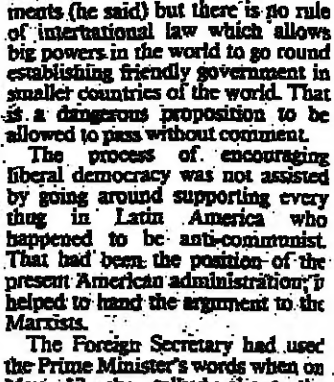
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Jenkin firm on green belt policy

ENVIRONMENT

As MPs on both sides of the House expressed concern about a recent draft Department of the Environment circular on green belts, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, emphasized that he was as committed as any of his predecessors to preserving a strong, clear and permanent green belt policy. He promised at question time that he would take account of the anxieties expressed before he decided how to proceed further with the draft circular.

When Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet, C) had asked if the minister intended to propose any changes to the Metropolitan green belt areas, Mr Jenkin replied: In the recent draft circular about green belts it is expressly re-affirmed that the essential characteristics of green belts are their permanence and their protection should be long term. I stand firmly by that statement.

If green belt policy is to be successful however, it is important that local planning authorities should, when drawing detailed green belt boundaries, make provision for necessary future development.

Mr Chapman: There has been a great deal of concern as a result of his draft circular. It has been said that it is a very long way forward would be to ask any

authority, if it feels it has land in the green belt suitable for development, that these sites should be publicly offered to the local planning authority for consideration. It is essential that the merits of each could be examined.

The final circular should be confined to extending the success of our green belt policies and reminding the local planning authorities of the need for external vigilance in protecting them.

Mr Jenkin: I would certainly want to examine his proposal carefully, but I hope my statement is clear. I am as committed as any of my predecessors to preserving a strong, clear green belt policy.

This Government has extended the green belt in the Metropolitan area, particularly in Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, and other parts of the country - for example, Merseyside, Hampshire, Tyne and Wear and Nottinghamshire. The London Green belt has increased by some 45 per cent since 1979 and now measures about 1,200,000 acres.

The Times put it clearly in response to the draft circular: "There is a case for revision of green belt boundaries. Considerable tracts of land are neither green (used for agriculture or accessible open space) nor much of a worthwhile 'girdle'."

If we want the policy to survive, we must make sure that the actual detailed boundaries drawn are clear and defensible, and can be maintained long term.

Mr George Park (Coventry North-East, Lab): Rather than encroach further on the green belt it would make more sense to provide more money for derelict land clearance, particularly in areas like the West Midlands.

Mr Jenkin: We have substantially increased the amount available for

development within the conurbation, which may be more desirable, will be very much increased, and that would not be in any way inconsistent with the green belt policy.

Mr Jenkin: Much of the misunderstanding including some of the press comments, is on the part of people who have not read the relevant paragraphs in the circular. I accept this point.

I am still considering the many representations I have had and there is no suggestion that this circular is proposing anything other than the most sensible changes for particular difficulties that have arisen in the past and where we have to make sense of green belt policy so that it can be permanent and long term. It is an essential part of the structure of our planning system in this country.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (South Shields, Lab): The draft circular in itself is modest, but read alongside the

Crisis in the Caribbean: Decision to use force earns widest disapproval

Delight in Kremlin as attacks mount on gunboat diplomacy

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The invasion of Grenada creates a new set of international and domestic problems for the Reagan Administration. The American action - the first time the United States has used force in the region to achieve political objectives since President Johnson sent 21,000 troops to the Dominican Republic in 1965 - has been condemned as gunboat diplomacy by a number of Latin American allies. European friends, notably Britain and France, have also bluntly stated their disapproval.

The Soviet Union, Cuba and other Marxist states view it as a godsend. For them it means the Reagan Administration will forfeit the moral high ground in international affairs, which it has been trying to dominate in recent years, by showing that the United States follows its own style of "Brezhnev Doctrine".

Although the scale of the operation is much smaller than the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and America's motives are arguably more laudable, in that it does not intend to keep its troops there, the decision to resort to force demonstrates that it is not prepared to see regimes established in its "sphere of influence" which could threaten its security.

This has already been noted by the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua, which is the target of CIA-backed covert operations to subvert it.

Domestically, the reaction has so far been muted, largely because congressmen do not wish to be seen to be criticizing the Administration - and, thereby, possibly putting American lives at risk - while the fighting continues.

But many have already made it clear they are deeply concerned about the President's display of force and the long-

term implications this may have for future foreign policy. As Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (Democrat, New York) remarked: "We do not have the right to invade... I don't know that you can bring in democracy at the point of a bayonet."

The Administration has given two main reasons to justify its invasion, an action which officials knew was bound to provoke widespread criticism. America wanted to protect the lives of about 1,000 nationals on the island in conditions which, since the coup and the murder of Mr Maurice Bishop earlier this month, had become chaotic and potentially dangerous.

It also decided to use force because it was asked by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States under which this request was made, and responded to, is being seriously disputed.

There is no doubt that the United States was concerned about the fate of the Americans and feared a repetition of the Iranian hostage crisis. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, frequently referred to the danger that the nationals might be hurt or taken hostage.

The Administration claims that many Americans on the island had been in a state of anxiety since the imposition of a curfew by the Revolutionary Military Council and warnings that transgressors would be shot on sight. This has been disputed by the chancellor of St George's University Medical School who said the Americans were safe and did not wish to leave.

viewed like former President Carter, whose indecisive handling of the Iranian crisis contributed to his election defeat.

The use of force to support the wishes of other Caribbean nations to overthrow the government of an independent sovereign state is much more debatable. The action was taken under Article 8 of the 1981 treaty which set up the organization of Eastern Caribbean States, to which the United States is not a signatory.

This deals with "arrangements for collective security against external aggression" and says decisions under it "shall be unanimous".

The article does not speak of collective military action in the absence of "external aggression". There is also some doubt that the requirement of unanimity was fulfilled since several members, including Grenada and St Kitts, did not support US involvement.

It seems clear, therefore, that the Reagan Administration saw in the organization's plea for military action an opportunity to remove from a strategic Caribbean island both an unstable and politically undesirable Government, as well as a growing Cuban and Soviet presence. Since the beginning of this year, the Administration has been voicing concern about the possible use which Cuban and Soviet military aircraft could make of the island's new 10,000ft runway.



TEXAS Hands off Grenada chant crowds outside the federal court house in Houston



LONDON Outside the American Embassy voices are raised in protest



MANAGUA Thousands of Nicaraguans marched through their own capital to condemn the US-led intervention in Grenada



BRUSSELS Crowds blocking US consulate entrance



AMSTERDAM Crowds blocking US consulate entrance



BRUSSELS American flag burns outside the US Embassy

Russians caught off guard Caribbean Community faces threat to its unity

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday condemned the invasion as a crime against humanity. It had been predicting armed intervention for days, but seemed to be caught off guard by the scale of Tuesday's operation.

Russia has given extensive aid to Grenada in recent years for port construction and other projects with military and industrial application. Thirty Soviet advisers have been captured.

Last year, Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, signed an agreement in Moscow which would "disengage Grenada from the world system of imperialism".

The media have been slow to react to the invasion - Moscow Television briefly showed a map pinpointing the Spanish town with a similar name. Tass insisted that 350 British troops were involved, but later quietly dropped the allegation. A Kremlin statement at the height of the invasion gave warning of an impending US invasion of Nicaragua, but did not mention Grenada.

The crisis has given Moscow a welcome chance to prove that its view of Washington war-mongering is justified. Tass first described the operation as a Caribbean one, backed by the United States, but later changed this to an American invasion with a "fig leaf" of Caribbean participation.

Yesterday Tass said America's concern for its citizens' lives on Grenada was a hypocritical pretext. Washington was "drowning in blood" as independent country which threatened no one. This invasion, showed with "total clarity" the danger Mr Reagan posed to peace (similar rhetoric to that used to condemn Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, as the Kremlin knows).

While President Reagan sees the hand of Moscow in Lebanon and the Caribbean, the Kremlin regards the presence of US Marines in Beirut and Grenada as proof that Washington is trying to impose a *pax Americana* on much of the Third World, the exclusion of Russia.

Provida this week vehemently denied that Moscow was behind the suicide bomb attack in Beirut and said such suggestions were anti-Soviet lies.

The fragile unity of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), formed 10 years ago from the remains of the Caribbean Free Trade Association, in under new pressure because of disagreements over the intervention in Grenada.

The primary aim of the organization is to foster regional cooperation in health, education, shipping, tourism and trade. Its success rate is not impressive: in 10 years there have been only three heads-of-government meetings, the last in December, in Jamaica.

Any hopes of forming a unified foreign policy were dashed by the emergence of a Marxist regime in Grenada in March, 1979.

The group's agencies are small: the annual budget is only \$2m (£1.3m). Divisions over what has happened in Grenada were reflected in reaction yesterday: The Caribbean Conference of Churches, of which the Rev Allan Kirtson is general secretary, said Caricom had violated its own rules by taking a military initiative against a small Caribbean island. "The CCC regrets that the decision to invade was reportedly in response to requests from certain Caribbean leaders."

"We feel great concern for Caricom and for the future viability of the integration movement, which are endangered by disregard for the rule of unanimity as required both by the Caricom Treaty and the Treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States."

The Grenada Democratic Movement, an organization of exiles, was jubilant about the intervention. Dr Francis Alexis offered to be interim Prime Minister of Grenada.

In BARBADOS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bridgetown and Kingston, the Rt Rev Anthony Dickson, said: "I hope the people of Grenada get what they want. I hope they get the system of government they want."

The Anglican Bishop of Barbados, the Rt Rev Drexel Gomez, said: "I support the action, because it is the lesser of two evils. The people of Grenada and Caribbean peoples generally were faced with two options: to accept the present situation of an illegal, murderous dictatorship or to take action to institute a democratic, constitutional regime. In the present set of circumstances, military action seemed inevitable."

controlled by a revolutionary government imposed four years ago and recently terrorized by a small band of semi-literate criminals, have at last been liberated by the military might of a multi-national force.

"We think the people of the Spice Island, with their long tradition of free democratic institutions, suffered enough. We believe that the people of Grenada are greatly relieved by the intervention of friendly forces."

A comparison between General Hudson Austin and former President Idi Amin of Uganda would not be out of place. Both men can fairly be described as bloodthirsty and paranoid."

In ST KITT'S-NEVIS, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, the Prime Minister, praised the intervention and said 14 members of his country's voluntary defence force were part of the Caribbean and US forces that landed in Grenada.

In JAMAICA, Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, said: "We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self-respect in helping our sister nations in the eastern Caribbean to protect their peace and security."

In GUYANA, President Forbes Burnham condemned the intervention and attacked his Caricom partners for their participation.

The Nation newspaper said: "The people of Grenada, rigidly controlled by a revolutionary government imposed four years ago and recently terrorized by a small band of semi-literate criminals, have at last been liberated by the military might of a multi-national force."

A Cabinet statement said Bonn called for the return of full sovereignty to the island and the restoration of human rights. Privately, Government officials have condemned the invasion in much harsher terms.

MADRID: The Spanish Cabinet called for the urgent withdrawal of United States troops from Grenada in a statement which condemned the use of force in international affairs.

ATHENS: Greece condemned the American-led intervention in Grenada. A government statement expressed deep concern for developments which "aggravate the tense situation in that sensitive region."

BUENOS AIRES: Argentina will oppose the intervention in Grenada, Foreign Ministry sources said.

CANBERRA: Australia reacted equivocally to the invasion. Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said in a statement that Australia would be "uneasy and discomforted" if the United States action proved to be an external solution to an internal problem, rather than concern for the safety of American citizens. Australia was not consulted before the invasion.

LONDON: The TUC General Council deplored the failure of the Foreign Secretary to oppose the US invasion of Grenada and called on the Government to press for the withdrawal of American and all other foreign forces.

Press voices US scepticism

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

It is not difficult to find a rough and ready eulogy, a finger-jabbing. "We showed 'em, didn't we?", and there are plenty of people who say that the President must know best.

But the predominant American reaction to Mr Reagan's Grenada adventure is sombre, a mixture of concern and confusion with strong layers of doubt. Vietnam's shadow is long, and there is a shivery anxiety that America may be entering another political lobster pot.

What emerges from newspaper comment and interviews across the country is a fear that the risks are very high and the justification for invasion is less than solid.

The New York Times said yesterday that the President acted on a flimsy warrant for invasion. It said that a frustrated Administration invaded to overthrow a distant regime because this was desirable and could be done, rather than right or necessary.

The Washington Post said that the burden of proof lay

with the President to justify the immensely grave act of invading a sovereign state. "Some Americans will rejoice that the United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great-power military response, that it has flashed a warning signal to Nicaragua and other sources of torment. But this is hardly adequate reason to invade a small country."

In Worthington, Minnesota, in the heart of the Middle West, The Worthington Globe yesterday published leading article headed "Difficult to Justify." A reporter said: "People are confused by such an unlikely event. I have heard some say it is right to nip the Soviet threat in the bud. But the majority feeling is concern about what we are doing. People are startled and chagrined that we have invaded such a tiny place."

The Minneapolis Star and Tribune commented acidly: "President Reagan has shown that the tiny nation of Grenada cannot push the US around." The critical article said that invasion violated treaties the

United States presumably respects.

The St Paul Pioneer Press, in Minnesota, said that the President would have a hard time convincing many Americans of the purity of his motives.

In support of the President, the Wall Street Journal said: "The question is not whether America has the power to protect its friends, but whether it has the will. This demonstration that it does indeed will be encouraging to other nations under attack. Unless we flatter away the advantages in an orgy of self-doubt and indecision, the Grenadian action is bound to result in an overnight improvement in the US geopolitical position."

The Christian Science Monitor said that Mr Reagan would gain in the short term and that many Americans shared his dread of Marxist advance. "But if he topples a government, does he come out ahead or behind? This is at the core of the debate about whether the gain from meddling in other's affairs is greater than its cost."

Withdrawal demanded as UN debate rages

From Zoriana Pysarivsky, New York

A chorus of condemnation in the UN Security Council greeted the joint American-Caribbean intervention. A draft resolution calling for an immediate end to it was circulated as a practical expression of that outrage.

A proposal drafted by Guyana asked the council to condemn the action as a flagrant violation of international law and the imperious integrity of Grenada. It epitomized the sentiments expressed early yesterday morning that the US had no right to impose its strength militarily on Grenada.

It also called for an immediate withdrawal of the invading troops, and for Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary General, to report on the situation within 48 hours upon the adoption of the resolution. However, an American veto is certain to turn the resolution into an academic exercise.

Mexico opened the debate with a fierce critique of the US that reflected Latin American fears that the intervention would set a dangerous precedent for the region.

Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco, Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, said the invasion of Grenada was a manifestation of the principles on which American policy rested.

The representative of Grenada, Mr Noel Sinclair, said that the policy of choosing governments for their political beliefs was unacceptable and was a violation of the traditions of the Caribbean.

He declared that no instrument or arrangement authorized intervention, and added that if the international system could not find it democratic and just that the small, poor, countries should be protected, "then I fear that, far from being democratic, we are instead submitting to a Hobbesian system which recognizes only the powerful, the fittest and their interests."

Earlier, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US representative, referred to the Nicaraguan Government as "trapped in the fantasies of power-hungry dictators, locked in - as Thomas Hobbes said - a restless striving after power that ceases only on death."

Team to consult island's Britons

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office has drawn up plans for a consular team from the High Commission on Barbados to visit Grenada "as soon as is practicable", it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman said that Whitehall had told the US that the safety of 200 British people there remained an "overriding concern".

The team from the High Commission would consult the

small British community on the island, about their needs and plans.

The spokesman also quoted a report from the Americans and their Caribbean allies that Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, is alive and well and at Government House.

Sir Paul, could play a crucial role in the next few days.

According to some unofficial sources in London, the US will need the Queen's representative to legitimise a "puppet"

Government they plan to install until free elections can be organised.

The names of three former Grenada politicians have been linked to these plans.

A Mr Benjamin, a lawyer, a Mr Alexis and a Mr Sylvester are said to be members of the Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy, who have been living outside Grenada since the coup which brought Mr Maurice Bishop to power in 1979.

EEC hits back in flour war

Strasbourg - A wheat flour trade war has been joined between the EEC and the United States. The battleground is Egypt, where American flour power wiped out one of the EEC's most important traditional markets in January (see page 10).

The Commission yesterday launched its offensive to win back this market with the announcement of a special export refund for 400,000 tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at an extra cost to the Community of £1,680,000. This is over and above £17,280,000 already set aside for wheat flour export restitutions.

This will bring the price of flour to Egypt down to \$200 (£133) per tonne. The Commission believes this is a more realistic price than the \$155 per tonne at which the United States dumped a million tonnes of its wheat flour on Egypt last January.

The Egyptian market represents 20 per cent of the world wheat flour market.

Kenya wants jail term increased

Nairobi - The state is asking the Kenya Appeal court to increase the four-year prison sentence passed by a court martial here on the former Air Force commander, Major-General Peter Kariuki, for failing to suppress a mutiny last year (see page 10).

Evidence was given at the trial that he had ignored warnings of a coup and failed to take effective action when airman seized key installations.

Iraqi missiles pound Iran

At least 77 people were killed and 400 injured when Iraqi missiles hit the Iranian town of Behbahan yesterday according to the Iranian news agency IRNA (see page 10).

The agency said that there had also been a missile attack on the town of Masheh Suleymani. The Soviet-made missiles hit residential areas of both towns in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

Sisters freed

Guatemala City (Reuters) - Left-wing guerrillas released the kidnapped sisters of General Oscar Mejia Victores. Guatemala's current head of state, and his predecessor, General Efraín Ríos Montt, a government spokesman said.

Climbers die

Nathamdu (AFP) - A Briton and an Australian have been killed in separate incidents while climbing in the Himalayas, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced. They were Robert Uttley, aged 27, from Sheffield, and Mark Moorhead, also 27, who was living in Auckland.

US apology

Athens (Reuters) - The United States has expressed regret for violations of Greek airspace by American aircraft taking part in a Nato exercise in the Aegean, the government spokesman said.

Sheriff jailed

Houston (Reuters) - James Parker, a former sheriff, was jailed for 10 years and fined \$12,000 (£8,000) for using water torture to obtain confessions from prisoners.

Eiffel highway

Paris (AFP) - Two motorcyclists scaled the first two stages of the Eiffel Tower, riding trail bikes up the 746 steps. They then rode to ground level, without mishap.

Basque bombs

San Sebastian (Reuters) - Three bombs exploded outside businesses in the Basque city, causing slight damage, but no casualties.

Child's play

Miami (AP) - Children at a day-care centre played with more than \$500,000 (about £333,000) worth of stolen diamonds for a week before anyone realized the gems found in a pair of old shoes were real.

Taxes and food prices to go up in Sweden

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

In a mini-budget intended to cut public spending by £500m, Sweden's Socialist Government yesterday raised taxes, cut food subsidies and froze foreign aid.

The last measure means that Sweden for the first time since 1975, will fall next year below its stated goal of giving 1 per cent of gross national product (GNP) in aid to the Third World. Aid will remain at roughly this year's level of £612m.

Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, said the 1 per cent goal was unattainable because of Sweden's economic difficulties. Foreign aid was being financed by loans from abroad and any increase would endanger domestic reforms, hitting the poorer sections of Swedish society. He pointed out that Sweden would still meet the United Nations aid goal of 0.5 per cent of GNP.

For the ordinary Swede, the mini-budget means an all-round increase in the cost of living. All basic foodstuffs, except for milk, will go up in price as subsidies are withdrawn. The price of a new car will rise on average by £100 and there will be approximately 20p more on the cost of a bottle of wine and £1.20 on spirits (a bottle of VAT '69 at present costs £13.27 in the state off-licences).

Dental and medical charges will be increased.

White power safe in revamped system

SOUTH AFRICA'S REFERENDUM

Part 1

In the first of two articles on South Africa's biggest constitutional change since the Act of Union in 1910, Michael Hornsby, our Southern Africa correspondent, examines the new multi-racial structure which white South Africans will be asked to approve at a referendum on November 2.

The centrepiece of the new constitution, which would replace the existing Westminster parliamentary model with an elaborate presidential system, is a tri-cameral Parliament for the white, mixed-blood Coloured and Indian minorities. Together they account for just under 30 per cent of the total population of 29 million.

The remaining 70 per cent who are black - in apartheid parlance, a term applied only to Negroes - will continue to have to look for their political fulfilment to the fragmented tribal "homelands", which Pretoria would have the outside world accept as separate states. They occupy less than 14 per cent of the South African land mass.

All blacks are regarded as citizens of these tribal mini-states, even though about 10 million live and work outside them in black townships on the fringes of "white" cities. It is acknowledged that these "urban blacks" pose a problem, and their future is being looked at by special Cabinet committees. But it has been made abundantly



The race apart: A miner sitting in a bus shelter and a shanty settlement outside Cape Town.

clear that they will never be allowed into Parliament.

The existing 178-member House of Assembly will become the white chamber of the new Parliament. To this will be added an 85-member House of Representatives for Coloureds and a 45-member House of Delegates for Indians. MPs will be elected by their respective racial groups on separate voters' rolls.

This 4-2-1 ratio corresponds roughly to population strengths, the whites numbering 4.6 million; The Coloureds, the product of miscegenation in the early days of white settlement, about 2.7 million; and the

Indians, most of whose ancestors were imported in the last century to work on the Natal sugar estates, about 850,000.

The Government has refused to say whether this ratio will be adjusted as the demographic balance shifts. This is a point of more than academic importance, as the Coloured and Indian populations are growing faster than the white community, and by early in the next century Coloureds will probably outnumber whites.

The proposed new presidency will combine the ceremonial and executive functions now shared between President and Prime Minister. He (or she) will

be chosen by an electoral college consisting of 50 MPs from the white House, 25 from the Coloured and 13 from the Indian.

In theory, anyone qualified to be an MP can also become President, but in practice, given the structure of the college, the person chosen is certain to be the nominee of the majority party in the white House. Mr Pieter Botha, the present Prime Minister, is expected to be the first President.

Legislation is divided into "general" and "own" affairs. "General affairs" Bills - for example, on defence, foreign policy, internal law and order,

and tax-raising - must be approved by a majority of each house sitting separately, thereby preventing liberal whites from joining with Coloureds and Indians to outvote the conservative majority in the white House.

In the event that the three houses cannot agree on a Bill, the matter is decided by a 60-member body called the President's Council. Its composition ensures that it will always contain a majority of MPs drawn from the majority white party or nominated by the President.

Tomorrow: The line-up

Peronist drums try to drown Radical rivals

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentina's two main parties, the Radicals and the Peronists, have organized "last-minute" rallies in Buenos Aires before Sunday's general election. The Radical rally was due last night and organizers were predicting a turnout of more than 200,000.

The Peronists had planned to hold their rally on the outskirts of the city in Avellaneda, the stronghold of Senator Hector J. Pineda, the gubernatorial candidate for Buenos Aires province. But party leaders decided at the last minute that "we cannot leave the centre of the city to the Radicals" and the venue has been changed.

Campaign managers of both parties believe a big turnout is essential to cause a "bandwagon effect" among the large number of undecided voters.

The Peronist rally will be tomorrow, the last day of campaigning. The Radicals will close their campaign with a meeting in Rosario, the country's largest city.

On the campaign trail, the Peronists are exuberant, storming through their whistle-stop meetings in a kind of organized chaos.

Senator Hector J. Pineda, the party's presidential candidate, arrived in the town of Santa Fe (population 350,000), in the province of the same name last week. This is strong Peronist territory, on the banks of the Paraná river, 210 miles north-west from Buenos Aires.

A crowd of supporters waited at the airport, banging drums and chanting slogans. It turned out that most of the crowd were members of the "62 organizations", the political wing of the Peronist trade union movement in charge of security. They surrounded a reception committee, including local Peronist dignitaries and the party's candidate for the governorship.

But when Senator J. Pineda's jet touched down, carefully laid plans went awry. Officials and television crews intent on getting there first commandeered cars and rushed off at high speed down the runway to meet Senator J. Pineda. In the end the candidate bypassed the airport building completely, heading a caravan of cars and lorries into the town.

The dwindling reception committee stood on the tarmac in front of the airport, against a setting sun, amid voices shouting "He's gone" or "wait here because he is coming". Finally, they had to rush off to more

cars in an attempt to catch up with the fast-moving candidate.

About 60,000 people turned out that night to listen to Senator J. Pineda speak from an improvised podium in the centre of town. The next day there were more than 100,000 people out to hear him in Rosario, the provincial capital, also on the banks of the Paraná.

The crowds chanted slogans, beat drums, and devoured chorizos (a tasty sausage) roasted on smoky fires. The most popular slogan at the moment is "Ole, Ole, we are Peronists, we will win". Entire families, of predominantly working-class origin, turned out and spent hours standing in the throng and dancing. A group of first-aid workers carried off the people who fainted in the crush, sometimes as many as 20 in one meeting.

ARGENTINE ELECTIONS



In Santa Fe, the crowds roared approval when the Stars and Stripes, carrying a picture of Senator Raul Alfonsín, the rival candidate from the Radical Party, was burnt. The Peronists are trying to fix the image of Senator Alfonsín as the "Coco-Cola" candidate. Nationalist and anti-United States sentiment is a powerful force, but seems to be more a rhetorical device for the candidates than something which will lead to any concrete measures.

Senator J. Pineda has to make an effort to tailor his style to the spirit of these meetings. A soft-spoken lawyer, given to wearing discreet suits and ties, who is said to find the continual drum-beating a bit tiring, he has begun to develop the right type of oratory.

The Peronists are almost certain to win in Santa Fe, which is Senator J. Pineda's province of birth. But all the signs are that it will be a close battle in other key areas, such as the federal capital and the province of Córdoba, where the Radicals are front runners.

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600 sail to safety from Vietnam

From Our Own Correspondent
Jakarta

More than 600 Vietnamese refugees, many of them former military men and their families who had been planning their escape for more than four years, reached the Indonesian island of Galang on October 17 after a nine-day voyage across the South China Sea, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday.

The spokesman, M. Philippe Labreux, told *The Times* that he believed the boatload was one of the biggest to leave Vietnam since the exodus of 1979.

The numbers have been going steadily down, M. Labreux said, with arrivals dropping from about 75,000 in 1980 to 45,000 in 1982 and between 22,000 and 23,000 this year.

Sources said that some 400 of the new arrivals had originally planned their escape from the southern city of My Tho on the Mekong Delta in 1979.

Portugal's airport fee hits tourists

From Maria de la Cal
Lisbon

Tourists must pay (about £5.50) to leave Portugal. A new law that went into effect on Wednesday taxes all national and foreign tourists. The only persons exempt are diplomats, Portuguese emigrants and anyone crossing the border by land who has been in Portugal less than 72 hours.

The Ministry of Finance introduced the law despite strong protests from the tourism industry. The Secretary of State for tourism said: "We are fighting to kill the law and have strong hopes it won't last."

There was pandemonium at airports as tourists who had already spent their last euros could not pay the tax. Long queues formed in front of money exchange windows, and irate tourists protested as their aircraft took off without them.

Finance Ministry officials admitted that nothing was done to explain the tax to tourists beforehand.

Kaunda seeks popularity vote in one-party poll

From Stephen Taylor
Lusaka

Zambians go to polling booths across the country today to mark their crosses against either a soaring eagle or a scowling frog. The outcome will reflect their five-year verdict on one of Africa's oldest independent administrations.

The symbols, denoting "Yes" and "No" votes for President Kenneth Kaunda, might seem unnecessary, as there is no other candidate for the presidency. But although Zambia's obstreperous Labour Movement has fallen into line recently, officials of the United Independence Party (Unip) - the sole legal political organization - are approaching the elections as a serious exercise in African democracy.

For one thing, their vote for President Kaunda will be an important barometer of his popularity at a time when there are restrictions on wage increases and when the cost of basic requirements is increasing at roughly 20 per cent a year.

Secondly, the voters will also be passing judgment on MPs. About 750 candidates are standing for the 127 elected parliamentary seats and at the end of counting, a number of MPs with previously comfortable government posts could be looking for jobs.

In 1978 "KK" as the President is known, received perhaps 80 per cent of the 65



President Kaunda: No other candidate.

per cent of registered votes cast. If today's turnout is low, it will be seen as a drop in the popularity of the President, who has ruled for 19 years.

The new Administration will probably continue to follow an economic policy sharply at variance with its professed socialist objectives and largely dictated by International Monetary Fund criteria attached to a one-year standby facility of about \$210m (£140m).

The IMF criteria won at least one crucial battle for President Kaunda in the run-up to the polling. Although initially faced with objections from the powerful Mine-workers Union to 10 per cent wage increases, the administration won acceptance of a formula which is understood to stay within IMF limitations.

Visit to suicide bombing sites during grenade and mortar attack

Marines under fire in Beirut as Bush arrives

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The list of distinguished visitors to come to Beirut after Sunday's huge bomb explosion, to stare at the ruins and to claim that the attacks would not deflect Lebanon's friends from their determination to bring peace to the country, grew a little longer yesterday when Mr George Bush flew into town.

Not long before the American Vice-President arrived, the Marines on the perimeter of Beirut airport had been attacked again - this time with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and small-arms fire - but Mr Bush dutifully donned a flak jacket and a Marine helmet and went to see the results of the suicide bombing with his own eyes.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards shake the foreign policy of the United States," he declared amid the desolation of the Marines' battalion headquarters. "Foreign policy is not going to be dictated or changed by terror."

As it happened, one of those Lebanese militia leaders whom the Americans suspect may have been involved in the bombings at that very moment was denying any hostile intent towards the Marines, while at the same time coiling another political rope round their potential freedom of movement.

Mr Nabih Berry, leader of the Shia Muslim Amal movement, which controls several square miles of south-western Beirut adjacent to the Marine compound, appeared at a hurriedly arranged press conference to say that he would "ask the American troops to leave Lebanon" if the United States did not apologize to him for blaming Amal.

Mr Berrie, dressed in a rather sleek glossy yellow tie and business suit, spoke in his fourth-floor office in west Beirut of the "massacre" at the two multinational force bases on Sunday where the death toll had climbed by last night to 272 with at least 30 more US Marines and French para-

troopers still listed officially as missing.

He said he had personally offered his condolences to an American official, but he seemed somewhat taken aback when asked by a journalist if a breakaway faction of Amal, led by Mr Husain Mussavi in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, might have been responsible for the bombing.

"Husain Mussavi is not from Amal," he said. "He was a vice-president but he was expelled a year ago. He doesn't have any office here. Husain Mussavi is in Baalbek. I don't have to defend Husain Mussavi. I'm not here to defend the others. I'm here to defend justice and truth."

Mr Berri claimed that the Iranians had no relations with his Amal movement, but that even Iran had denied involvement in the bombings.

Perhaps predictably, Mr Berri suggested that the Christian Phalangist militia or Israel might have had "some interest" in the bombings, though he did not explain what this interest might be.

American officials had intimated that three lorries, similar to those which were driven into the multinational force compounds on Sunday, had been seen last week outside the Amal offices in the Bounj el-Barajneh district of west Beirut, but Mr Berri insisted this was untrue.

In their defence, Amal officials have pointed out - truthfully, as it turns out - that their own Amal ambulances were sent to the Marine base on Sunday morning and were used to take several wounded American servicemen to hospital.

It is, however, true that Amal now has a supply line from the Chouf mountains that runs down through the suburb of Shweifat and into the slums of Haya Selum opposite the Marine lines. This road was taken over three weeks ago when Amal gunmen drove Lebanese troops out of an army position in an incident that hitherto has gone unreported.

Letters, page 11

French say paras must stay Parents wait to mourn or rejoice

From Diana Geddes Paris

Far from increasing calls for France to pull out of Beirut, Sunday's attack in which 51 French troops are known to have died, has actually strengthened French resolve.

According to a poll published in yesterday's *Le Quotidien* newspaper, 51 per cent of the public feel that French troops must remain in Beirut. Just over a month ago, another poll showed that 56 per cent of French people disapproved of the Government's decision to send troops to Beirut.

Half the people questioned believe that the war will develop into an international conflict, while Iran was the country most commonly cited as being responsible.

More than 100 soldiers serving with the 1st Parachute Regiment stationed at Pan have already volunteered to go to Beirut to replace their dead and injured colleagues.

All the soldiers in the Beirut barracks belong to the Third Company of the regiment and were volunteers.

On Sunday night, the main television news programme included a lengthy, harrowing shot of a soldier being pulled alive from under the rubble, screaming with pain.

"We were absolutely scandalized that they could show a sequence like that," a senior officer at Pan barracks said. Colonel Jean-Claude Cardinal, Commanding Officer of the regiment, said that it was a rule of the regiment that when possible brothers were replaced by brothers.

From Trevor Fishlock New York

All over the United States, families wait in dread and anxiety for a knock at the door. They do not know if their sons and husbands and brothers are dead or alive in Beirut.

But if they hear the knock and see two or three sad-faced Marines in uniform on their doorstep, they know that the news is the worst.

Grief is seeping through communities across the country. Flags everywhere are at half-mast and families and friends are clinging to each other, reading the letters the Marines have sent home.

There is an agony of waiting. Personal records were destroyed in the Beirut explosion and it is difficult to identify many of the Marines and sailors killed.

Gradually the names are trickling out and Marines are sent to tell the families, to knock on doors, salute and offer gentle words of regret.

"As soon as I saw the uniforms, I knew" one father said.

In Louisiana, a couple waited up all night for news of their son, aged 19. Marines arrived at 5 am to tell them he was dead.

On television screens, the names of the dead and wounded are unrolled slowly and in silence over a background of the Stars and Stripes.

For some families, of course, the waiting ends in a burst of relief and tears of joy. A name comes up on the television screen, on the wounded list, or someone sees a familiar Marine alive in television film or newspaper photographs.

President's half-brother led Iraq coup attempt

By Hazhir Tejmorian

Sources within the Iraqi Government in Baghdad have confirmed that an attempted coup against President Saddam Husain took place recently.

They added that the attempt was led by the President's half-brother, Mr Barzan Takriti, head of intelligence, who is now in detention undergoing interrogation. Mr Takriti was previously reported to have been dismissed.

The government sources were not willing to be pressed on the identities of senior army officers reported to have been detained with Mr Takriti. But they did disclose that the new chief of intelligence was General Adnan Khairallah, a former Army chief of Staff and a cousin of the President, as well as his brother-in-law.

Mr Takriti was not the primary initiator of the plot, but a suitable candidate for the Presidency who was approached by Army officers.

The discovery of the plot is

President Saddam Husain: Relative faces execution

thought to be a severe blow to President Saddam Husain. He and his half-brother are portrayed in official biographies as having been very close since childhood.

Observers are united in believing that Mr Takriti will be quietly executed. "In Iraq," said one, "we have no ex-ministers. We only have dead ministers."



Beirut visit: Vice-President Bush (right) in a steel helmet, is shown the results of one of Sunday's bomb attacks by General Paul Kelley of the US Marine Corps.

12,000 Jerusalem Arabs defy PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Despite calls by the Palestine Liberation Organization for a boycott, the greatest number of Palestinian Arabs in east Jerusalem turned out this week to vote in municipal elections since the former Arab sector was captured in the 1967 war and later annexed by Israel.

According to figures issued yesterday, 12,000 Palestinians went to the polls - 20 per cent of the 60,000 in east Jerusalem qualified to vote. This turnout was seen as indicating a change in Arab attitudes towards the election and was 50 per cent higher than in the last poll in 1978.

Political sources disclosed that the great majority of the Palestinians voted for Mr Teddy Kollek, aged 72, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who was returned by a sweeping majority for his fifth term in an office he has made renowned by his

energetic fun-raising and prodigious development work.

Diplomatic observers noted that the relatively high Arab turnout came in the face of a well-organized boycott campaign, including slogans and a leading article in the Arabic-language paper *Al Fajr* which claimed that a Palestinian vote "recognized and endorsed the unilateral unification of the city (by the Israelis)".

The expansions for the greater Arab willingness to vote included the decline of the PLO in the wake of the Lebanon war and realization that Palestinians could expect a fairer deal from Mr Kollek than from his rival Likud Party.

The overall results throughout the country showed a slight swing to the main opposition Labour Party at the expense of Likud.

Europe could be next, Mossad warns

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem

Mossad, the Israeli Secret Service, recently warned France and Italy about a possible Beirut-style suicide attack by Muslim extremists on targets in West Europe.

Reports of the warning, quoting French and Italian

sources, were passed by Israel's military censor and appeared yesterday in two main Tel Aviv papers, *Davar* and *Ma'ariv*.

Israeli agents were said to have identified a red Citroën, with Florentine licence plates, as a possible vehicle for such an attack. As a result security was stepped up at military

Jordanian envoy shot in Rome

From John Earle Rome

The Jordanian Ambassador and his driver were injured yesterday when they were ambushed in a busy Rome street and sprayed with rifle fire.

Mr Taysin Toukan was going home for lunch when the attack was made.

The ambassador, aged 57, was taken to hospital with multiple wounds. His life was said not to be in danger. The driver, an Egyptian, Mr Hamdi Daudi, was injured in the arms.

Security agents said traffic was blocked by a Lancia. A man stepped from behind the car, firing a Kalashnikov rifle. He emptied the magazine, then fled on foot.

The agents had been warned to be on the alert, because on Tuesday a similar attack was made on the Jordanian Ambassador in Delhi.

installations in France.

It is believed the Mossad information indicated that opponents of the multinational force in Lebanon are prepared to take their campaign to the home countries of the contingents, possibly using terrorist networks already established in Europe.

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Johnny Pater
Mashman

Archie Murdoch
Archie Murdoch
Mashman

Ian Macleod
Ian Macleod
Stillman

George Thomson
George Thomson
Assistant Manager

Ken Murray
Ken Murray
Brewer

Kenneth MacDonald
Kenneth MacDonald
Mashman

Thomas Keith
Tommy Keith
Cooper

John Murray
John Murray
Stillman

George Mackenzie
George Mackenzie
Mashman

Ian McGregor
Ian McGregor
Manager

Handcrafted by the Sixteen Men of Tain

SPECTRUM

The promising reign in Spain

The Times Profile:
Felipe Gonzalez Marquez

If you are a Spaniard you do not need to be able to remember the instability before the civil war to sense all the newness of living with a left-wing government firmly in power for almost a year, without provoking the traditional right-wing revolt.

The man responsible for this striking change is an exponent of southern Europe's new pragmatic socialism - Señor Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, a 41-year-old Seville lawyer and dairyman's son. Tomorrow he celebrates the first anniversary of his Socialist Party's historic victory, when it won an absolute majority in general elections held only seven years after the dictator Franco's death.

With no executive experience behind them for almost 40 years - the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) was only legalized in February 1977 - the socialist team under Gonzalez has been governing with remarkable unity, moderation, and lack of dogmatism, tackling grave economic problems and beginning a modernization process, so that Spain ceases to be in the terms of the Franco regime boast, "different" from its neighbours in western Europe.

Gonzalez, working with a team which subsequently became the kernel of the prime minister's office, won more than 10 million votes in last October's general election, four million more than when the Centre Democrats, under Señor Adolfo Suarez, beat the socialists in 1979. Gonzalez campaigned under the slogan "A majority for change", a skilled and ambiguous slogan (no one presumably votes for unfavourable change) but with the advantage that it allows no one to complain afterwards that Gonzalez had promised the immediate application of socialism.

After the shock of the attempted coup d'état in February 1981, when he was led away from the debating chamber by paramilitary civil guards and made to pass an uncertain night with other Spanish political leaders, Gonzalez publicly declared that the 80s must be dedicated to establishing democracy soundly in Spain, and socialism would have to come later.

Naturally, his capacity for adaptation came under criticism within the party in earlier years, especially during 1979 when he dethroned Marxism as the party's ideological basis. Gonzalez

challenged his opponents by refusing to stand again as secretary-general and won a triumphant 85 per cent endorsement from delegates at a specially held congress.

Navigating the Spanish ship of state remains a formidable task for Gonzalez. He cannot be certain of the loyalty of the higher civil servants, the big private banks or the armed forces with their interventionist tradition. And not least, there is the problem posed by Basque terrorism.

Spain's acute economic troubles massive public sector debts, and a crying need for industrial reorganization and job-shedding coupled with unemployment already over 17 per cent of the working population has put a major strain on the loyalty of the working classes. The middle classes resist higher direct taxes or cuts to living standards which were probably too high for a still relatively poor European nation.

No scandal has yet sullied the Gonzalez administration and the image of honesty is one of the socialist's main assets with ordinary Spaniards after the pilfering of the state by the Franco regime and transitional government. The party, still with less than 200,000 members, provides no militant challenge perhaps because so many cadres have been recruited for national or local administrations, or perhaps because of the strong sense of unity which remains from police repression under Franco.

A new Spanish socialism needed a young and attractive figure completely dissociated from civil war hatreds and the failures of the party under the Second Republic. Gonzalez was an ideal figure for both the party apparatus and the media. But as his stature as a leader grew - he had become secretary-general of the then PSOE, then underground, in 1974 at the age of 32 - the accusations of opportunism died down.

Since taking office his personal prestige has been such that the right-wing opposition, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, the former Franco information minister, has sensed that public opinion would not respond to an attack on him; it has concentrated instead on ministers' allegedly unrealistic policies or inefficiency.

Making connections with public opinion - almost over the heads of the



Señor Gonzalez: navigating the Spanish Ship of State on a difficult course

politicians - is an important aspect of Señor Gonzalez's political personality. He has an undoubtedly populist facet, and admires the late Omar Torrijos of Panama. The oft-quoted friendship with Herr Willy Brandt probably owed more to the former German Chancellor's identification with Felipe as his political heir than Herr Brandt's role as mentor. But especially in the early years, after the Spanish Socialist Party emerged from its clandestine existence in 1977, the influence of the German Social Democrats went very deep.

Indeed a German chancellorial style of governing would best describe the Gonzalez approach in his first year in office. He works with a personal team of about 65 advisers, a creation of the new administration modelled initially on the chancellor's office in Bonn.

As they waited for the centre democrat coalition to collapse, socialist leaders were appalled by the inability of prime minister Calvo Sotelo to control the administration, and by the handful of ill-prepared cronies with whom his predecessor Suarez struggled to run the country.

The team of advisers have succeeded

in providing expert information which is used by Gonzalez for a very active and detailed running of government and cabinet meetings.

In the selection of the team this has been a Gonzalez government right from the start. In the crucial field of economic policy, Gonzalez put in Señor Miguel Boyer, a 44-year-old professional economist and top-level bureaucrat as "superminister" grouping three portfolios. Señor Boyer is a convinced social democrat who once "tutored" Gonzalez, and who had introduced the future premier to Madrid's key banking and business circles.

Gonzalez's performance is unimaginable without Guerra, a workman's son from Seville, and the two men have what must be an almost unique political friendship. They met as students in Seville university in the 50s when Gonzalez, educated by Catholic priests and knowing of socialism only what a group of republican prisoners of war had told him, hesitated between left-wing Catholicism and socialism.

Gonzalez has enjoyed the good fortune of the loyalty of Guerra, whose

stature in the Socialist Party, organizational ability and capacity for work equal to that of the prime ministers could easily fit him to challenge Gonzalez. This loyalty is one of the basic reasons for the Gonzalez administration's unit, which contrasts with the chaotic jockeying for position which went on almost continuously under the Centre Democrats.

Cabinet ministers are now proud of this unity. They agreed to sack General Soteras, who publicly justified the 1981 coup bid, within one hour - giving Spaniards the sense they strongly need of a government which really governs. Except over Spain's Nato membership Guerra has not, as many had expected, publicly adopted more radical attitudes, confining himself to pushing ideas inside the government team.

Petanca, a French-style bowling game is Gonzalez's only known relaxation and he once regretted that he started as a politician early in life leaving a paucity of "inner biography" as he put it. Like many politicians his facility for contacts with a large number of people contrasts with the small

number of friends, among them Guerra.

The peculiar circumstances of the rebirth of Spain's Socialist Party during the last decade of the Franco regime - with a nucleus in Seville with Guerra, another in Madrid, and a third in the Basque country - help to explain Gonzalez. As one long-standing militant from those days recalled: "There was no time for hobbies, you felt the task, which risked repression and the safety of colleagues was too important to say - 'I am sorry, I cannot do that, I am asking my fiancée this evening to the cinema'. We all worked very hard in those days: job and party and nothing else."

The prime minister works out of a small palace in the Moncloa complex, on the northern outskirts of the capital. It was originally built by the Franco regime to receive foreign ministers but was subsequently allocated to the agriculture ministry - hence its nickname "Palace of the selected seeds". With Gonzalez, and far away from the ministries on the other side of Madrid, are the prime minister's secretariat, the team of advisers, and Señor Guerra's office. Gonzalez lives with his wife and three children in another part in the complex, insisting on a separation of home and office. He arrives in the office at 9am, often lunches with a minister or with Guerra, tries to go home between 9 and 10.

He keeps some connection with a few old friends in Seville, largely through his sister and businessman brother-in-law, but during his first months in office the work has not left him much time for anything outside the Moncloa palace.

Carmen, his wife, an adult education teacher and doctor's daughter, is said to be important in keeping him "in touch" with life outside the official network. Tall, attractive and sporty-looking, she has proved an asset on Gonzalez's trips abroad. After the grim and ageing Franco couple they have emphasized the message broadcast by the entire Gonzalez administration - the cabinet's average age is 41 - that a brighter generation of Spaniards has moved into positions of influence in society.

"In many ways Felipe is not at all characteristically Spanish, let alone Andalusian," a colleague has remarked "for he's a very serious person - and tolerant, not seeking to send in the bill to past adversaries."

Richard Wigg

Taken as Red

The June Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union authorized setting up an Institute of Public Opinion to pull together and expand work that is being done in a number of organizations there, including by the radio and television bureaux. For many years survey research has been conducted but the main measure of Soviet public opinion has been extensive statistical analyses of letters sent to the government, the party and the state-controlled newspapers and television. This may make the Soviet Union less dependent on such self-selecting and inevitably biased means of measuring public opinion, which must be a step forward.



"Would you say Attila is doing an excellent job, a good job, a fair job, or a poor job?"

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
PUBLIC OPINION

Gender gap

Much is being made in the United States these days of the so-called "gender gap". Apparently while 57 per cent of adult men in the US approved of President Reagan's performance in a survey carried out last year, only 39 per cent of women did. In Australia, the Labour Party's private polls suggested that the large swing of support to Bob Hawke among women, and most dramatically young women, was decisive in his victory.

The gender gap has been a feature of British politics for many years, with considerably more women inclined to vote Conservative than men. At the time of the February 1974 general election, the Conservative bias among women was 7 per cent, as it was in October 1974. Interestingly, it narrowed to 4 per cent in both May 1979 and June 1983. About half of the gender gap in Britain is accounted for by age, what sociologists would describe as "cohort bias". In plain words this means that there is a tendency to become more conservative as one grows older, and to a substantial degree women live longer than men. There is also a tendency for older people to turn out to vote on election day, thus compounding the effect.

Only twice over the last 15 years have more men said they would vote Conservative than women. The first was a year ago in May, at the time of the Falklands war. The other time was last December, at the first big flare of publicity surrounding the women's peace demonstrations at Greenham Common.

Zap factor

In the current issue of *Survey* from the Market Research Society, Mike Kirkham of Audits of Great Britain describes the way TV audience polls are trying to cope with the proliferation of sets (34 per cent of households currently own more than one TV set), services (Channel 4 and breakfast TV), video recording (21 per cent of British households reportedly have video recorders) and the coming of cable. It does not mention something that is striking fear in the hearts of advertisers and advertising agencies. The practice is known in the US as "zapping". Apparently people who have remote control devices are substantially more likely either to switch over to another channel when ads come on or to make the



Gallup's win

In 1936 a *Literary Digest* straw vote of more than two million people confidently forecast a landslide victory for the Republican presidential nominee Alf Landon. Franklin Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory on election day, as a young pollster named George Gallup predicted. Further, Gallup described in a pre-election report why the *Literary Digest* results were not truly reflective of a cross-section of voters.

The story comes from a book published today entitled *Political Opinion Polling: An International Review*. A compendium of contributions by senior pollsters in ten countries, the book chronicles the first faltering steps of polling in the US and France in the 1930s, Britain and Germany in the 1940s and Ireland in the 1970s. The book brings objective evidence to the practice of politics and the art of political journalists and is published by Macmillan, at £25.

Design launch

Michael Peters and Partners, Britain's best known design firm, has just been launched on the United Securities Market. A survey by MORI in September among marketing directors of major advertisers, creative and marketing directors of major advertising agencies, public relations directors of large companies and partners in City firms asked: "How important is the role of design in industry nowadays?" Eighty-four per cent said "very important" and 14 per cent "fairly important". Only 1 per cent said "not very important" (and 1 per cent said "don't know"). Not one of the more than 200 respondents said that design was "not at all important". However, only 9 per cent of the sample rated the performance of the Design Council as "very good": 23 per cent of the sample didn't know enough about it to rate it. Only 24 per cent were aware of the Government incentive scheme Design for Profit, yet these are the people who are responsible for the commissioning, executing and controlling much of British design.

All happy

According to a pan-European attitude survey carried out for the EEC last year and just published, British young people are a relatively happy lot. Thirty-six per cent of them are "very satisfied" with their lives, compared with the average score of 24 per cent on that answer for youths of all EEC countries. British youths, aged 15 to 24, think they are better off than their EEC counterparts in specific areas: more of them responded favourably about their relationships with their parents (9 per cent more), friends (12 per cent), romantic relationships (7 per cent), personal prospects (12 per cent), and housing (9 per cent). Only 13 per cent of British young people say they are not satisfied with their lives, compared with 21 per cent of French, 29 per cent of Italian, and 35 per cent Greek youths.

Robert Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Play it again, Alvin

New Orleans

"I see Count Basie is coming to town next week," says Alvin Alcorn. "I know the Count from way back. I knew him before he led his own band."

Basie has been leading a band since about 1935, so that's quite a boast. Alvin Alcorn doesn't look old enough to have been playing trumpet since 1939 but he has; as New Orleans old-timers go, he's a young old-timer. He's small and dark and wears thick specs that don't hide mischievous eyes.

"Of course, Count is in a wheelchair now, and plays very sparingly. Leads in numbers, leads out numbers and shouts 'One more time' in *April in Paris*, and that's about it. Jerry Adams here, he's our oldest member. Jerry, how about you get a wheelchair too? Maybe have a wheelchair battle with Cottin next week, eh?"

Jerry Adams, laughing uproariously, fans his stubby fingers across his double bass as if they were as light as feathers. Jerry has been playing bass in New Orleans for close on a half-century. Thirty-five years ago he gave Clarence Ford, clarinetist and third and last member of the group, his first job. These guys have been playing at least 140 years between them and they are beyond a doubt the best group I have heard in New Orleans. They play every day from 4 to 7pm in the lobby of the Marriott Hotel. A strange place to find them? Alcorn doesn't see why.

"Well, you won't find me playing down Bourbon Street any time. You won't find anyone good playing down there," says Alcorn. "All the bar owners and club managers think they know best and tell the bands to play tourist music, you know, fast all the time with a back beat. Got a request?"

"Haven't played 'Fine and Dandy' in 30 years," says Jerry Adams. "Still remember it, though. Got any other challenges?"

Jerry's brother, Placide, leads a band at the Hilton. "My son, Sam, plays for the jazz brunch at Arnaud's Restaurant, very smart place. Yes, we've got relations all over. Stay here six months and you can be a relation."

Although a New Orleans musician, Alcorn played in big bands most of his life and

has no very fond memories of those days. One night stands, hotels, base fatigue and not much money. Not much chance to make himself heard either, which may be why he has gone to the other extreme and relapsed into a trio, with no piano, drums or guitar.

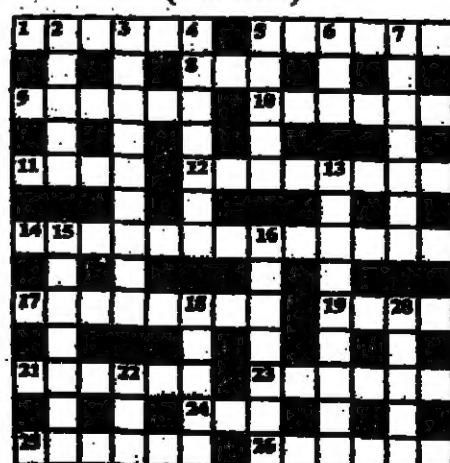
"Don't need them. I can hear them all in my head. Funny thing is, when I play with drums now they sound too loud. I have been playing with this trio here at the Marriott for six years and I really like it - we play for the ones that listen, and the ones that don't listen, that doesn't bother me. Got any more requests?"

"Some of these days?"

"OK," says Jerry. "We only played it three times already today. One more won't hurt any. And after that, seeing as you play bass, you can sit in for a couple of numbers."

And I do, scared to death, and I survive the experience, and Alvin Alcorn says to be sure to carry his compliments to his old friends Chris Barber and Acker Bilk, and to come back to the Marriott next time. I'm in Louisiana.

"Sure you'll be back in Louisiana. Everyone comes back to Louisiana."

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 186)

- ACROSS
1 Cleaner (6)
5 Transdermally (6)
8 Alphabet (1,1,1,1)
9 Resigned expression (2,2,2)
10 Hurt feelings (6)
11 In this manner (4)
12 Confidential (4,4)
14 Opportunity seekers (6,7)
17 Secret place (4,4)
19 Cretaceous (4)
21 Visible (6)
23 Protestant cleric's gown (6)
24 Lyric poem (3)
25 Wood spinner (6)
26 Enthusiastic (6)
- ACROSS
2 Bitter drink (5)
3 God insight belief (9)
4 Fawl device (7)
6 Highlanders (5)
7 Not addict (3,4)
13 East Canadian (5)
15 Obtrusive (7)
16 Rotator (7)
18 Lowest deck (5)
20 Stately dance (5)
22 Long-leaping mill (1,1,1)
- SOLUTION TO No 185
ACROSS: 1 Tiptop 4 Wrasse 5 Quidnunc 9 Gadgetry 12 HRH 15 Apogee 16 Supper 17 Joy 19 Skinked 24 Hegelian 25 Jade 26 Sponge 27 Vander
DOWN: 1 Taxi 2 Parsimony 3 Figue 4 Whirl 5 Acme 6 Soar 7 Gusher 8 Bilk 11 Youth 12 Elphazard 13 Hard 14 Haji 18 One up 20 Knife 21 Nanny 22 Zein 23 Dear

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BBC
PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

Rows, groans and flattery from the heroes of the novel

Turgenev's Letters

Selected, edited and translated by A. V. Knowles (Athlone Press, £16)

The Collected Letters of Joseph Conrad

Vol 1: 1861-1897, edited by Frederick R. Karl and Laurence Davies (Cambridge, £19.50)

Marcel Proust

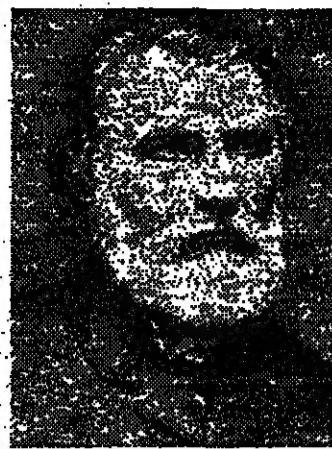
Selected Letters, 1880-1903 (Collins, £15.95)

Not all the best letters are by professional imaginative writers. A case could be made for awarding a special prize for dullness to the letters of Walter Pater, which are of two equally tedious kinds: either "my sisters and I would be most gratified if you could dine with us at Bradmore Road on Thursday, January 12th" or "Dear Miss Cratchett, I am most grateful for the delightful present of your 'Nymphs in Flight' which has just arrived and which I greatly look forward to reading". But most good letters are, writers know how the thing is done and their profession keeps them mentally occupied with private life. What is more their letters are interesting, as those of

politicians may be, since they help to explain other things we are interested in, their works. These three books are more of less comparable in being the letters of three great heroes of the novel at its finest, well contained between the chronological extremes of Balzac and Thomas Mann. Turgenev's are much the best, but he has the advantage here of having a careful selection of 250 presented from a total of more than six thousand. A. V. Knowles puts in some items for merely representative purposes, to reveal Turgenev as an absentee landowner or as author dealing with publishers and editors. But for the most part he is in full human form and a marvellous success it achieves.

The Conrad collection is entirely unselective. Everything available is there and a measure of superfluous bulk results from the fact of having translations of all the letters he wrote in French printed with the same spaciousness as their originals. The Proust is a selection again, one of the same size as Turgenev's but taking him only to the age of thirty-two, with nineteen years of life still ahead of him. Presumably another volume of the same size will be needed to finish the job.

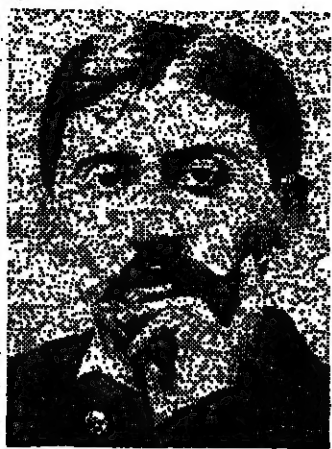
There are some extraneous factors to enhance the interest



Turgenev (left), Proust (centre) and Conrad

of Turgenev's letters. The fact of exile, in France, then Germany, then France again, shuffling along in the train of Mme Viardot, driven by the vicissitudes of her musical career and her husband's politics, meant that he had to rely on letters for most of his contact with people in Russia. As a fairly rich man he was not so desperate as Conrad to dig a few sovereigns out of creatures like T. Fisher Unwin, Conrad's unspeakably frightful first publisher.

Above all there is the fact of the supreme interest of the



literary environment in Russia of which Turgenev, even from a distance, was a part. He was involved in blazing rows with three humatics of genius: Tolstoy, Dostoevsky (religious matters) and Goncharov (personality). He responded with dignity to their insane affronts, magnanimously exerting himself meanwhile to get their work known abroad. He did allow himself a few sharp critical comments on the more God-like of Tolstoy's pretensions, rightly comparing him early on, to Rousseau. His non-Russian correspondents are equally



distinguished; Flaubert most of all, but also Henry James, who, with uncharacteristic stupidity, did not think much of him as a writer. The English reader may get more out of Turgenev's splendid formulas for signing-off than is really there: "I firmly press your hand" or, to a man, "I send a tender kiss for your lips". But the general shape, the emotional opulence, of his personality is conveyed irresistibly. Exasperatingly indecisive, he was endlessly thoughtful and imaginatively generous. A fine essay of his is, very properly, on

'Glamor i Don Kikhor' (to present those great literary personages in Russian dress). He is an excellent observer of public events, supplying a powerful account of the events in Paris of May 15th 1848. Above all he is a story-teller.

Conrad's letters, those of his first forty years at least, make a less engrossing impact. They emphasise his fastidious sense of honour and through the absence of those little discrepancies between one letter and another so common to collections of this kind, his right to that fastidiousness. The political storms and family tragedies of his early years left him with an intense sensitivity, not only to afflictions of the soul - principally the difficulties of writing and the possibility of failure as a writer - but also of the body, souvenirs of his eastern voyages. There is almost as much sickroom groaning and ululation here as there is in Proust.

There is comparatively little from his early years. As his editors remark, "Poland has not been the ideal location for family archives". Nor was the British Merchant Marine. He wrote much in French, but by 1885 writes from Singapore in good English. There is a long, somewhat boundless, soulful exchange with an older female

cousin. Once he is settled as a writer, however narrow the ledge, literary matters prevail: royalties, proof corrections, serial rights, reviews, gift copies and, rather more interestingly, explanations of what he was up to and aiming at in his earlier books.

Nowhere, however profound his courtesies to friendly reviewers, does he descend to the depths of flattery plumed by Proust, whose first communications with Anatole France and the Comte de Montesquieu should not be read by the squeamish without health salts or brandy within easy reach. Much of his correspondence is simply tiresome: wordy frivolity with various women camp chattering with young men friends. But, writing as the son of a Jewish mother, he responds admirably to an anti-Semitic performance by de Montesquieu, a prelude to his staunch behaviour in the Dreyfus affair. At the end there is a long letter, opposing with great and highly intelligent thoroughness the legal persecution of the religious orders in France - he says he wants all Frenchmen not to be alike but to be able to like each other - which compares favourably with the *Morning Post* political effusions of Conrad.

Anthony Quinton

Arrogant champion of the narrow thrust in the north

Monty

Master of the Battlefield, 1942-44

By Nigel Hamilton

(Hamish Hamilton, £12.95)

Montgomery in Europe, 1943-1945

Success or Failure?

By Richard Lamb

(Buchan & Enright, £11.95)

The Dutch historian Professor Geyl wrote a much-admired book, *Napoleon: For and Against*. From time to time we are also for or against Marlborough, and Grant, and Kitchener, and Foch, and Haig. It is not surprising, therefore, that after a mere forty years Montgomery should still be a perennially controversial figure. Indeed, he is like some piece of highly radio-active material: anyone entering his field is bound to receive an intensely positive or negative charge. There is no place for neutrinos within Montgomery's ambit. Mr Hamilton and Mr Lamb are laboratory specimens of this polarisation.

As an official biographer, with access to the private papers (including those diaries about which Monty used to be so coy and stilling as Lord Reith about his) and as a friend to whom his subject showed much kindness Mr Hamilton is naturally positive. He writes with passion, and the sad fact is that it is a passion which too often sweeps him away. The many merits of this, as of his first volume, are shrouded by the fact that at 860 pages it is disproportionately long. 'Never become a bore' is a good principle for a biographer. Mr Hamilton's habit of printing in full contemporary documents which could have been summarised, or reproduced in an appendix, or referred to under a file number, certainly does not add to the gaiety of nations.

For somebody who was only born in the year of Normandy he has, nevertheless, acquired a general grasp and *fingerspitzengefühl* of how military operations are conducted at the highest level which undeniably achieve their main purpose - to lay

Montgomery before us, in thought and action. That lavish use of diaries and documents has at least enabled him to demonstrate why Montgomery did what, in a manner which has not been surpassed by the large literature of the last four decades. Few of his generation who have set themselves up as chroniclers of the Second World War seem so at home.

A particular merit is the fact that, though his stance is inevitably defensive, he has no compunction about displaying Montgomery's limitations, whether in terms of personality traits or of generalship, as well as his manifest virtues. Nobody who navigates these hundreds of pages can be left in doubt - from his letters, his diaries, his behaviour towards individuals - that he was all that we have been led to believe, arrogant, intransigent, insensitive. Nobody who reads Mr Hamilton's account of the Sicilian campaign, or of much that occurred in Italy, will be left in doubt that the conduct of affairs was inept. None will disagree that huge flaws become visible when we examine, say, the record of Anzio and Arnhem.

Since it is to just such flaws, and others exposed by Mr Hamilton, that Mr Lamb devotes his clinical attention, it is worth pausing to ask whether the publication of an official biography distinguishes, at least in part, for its objective frankness does not provide us with an opportunity to cry "Enough is enough." For so many years now the opposing factions have issued their books, fighting backwards and forwards over the old battle-grounds. Yet when we consider the matter we find that in regard to large parts of Montgomery's generalship even those, like myself, who rate him in the highest class readily admit to many failings. Why cannot defendants and critics jointly declare, like Mrs Thatcher recently, that we have established common ground, shake hands over Sicily and similar areas of agreement, and concentrate on the truly disputable territory?

Among the generals enconced on that territory are Alexander and Eisenhower - Alexander whom Churchill

referred, Alanbrooke did not admire, and Mr Hamilton, taking his tone from references in Montgomery's diary, handles fiercely. It is ironic that one of the criticisms laid against Montgomery by Mr Lamb (and many of his defenders) is his disastrous relationship with the Americans, whereas Alexander, whom Eisenhower wanted in place of Montgomery, should be denigrated. Not a battle commander, his qualities were therefore less dramatically visible, but one cannot help feeling that they should have been probed more delicately.

Certainly this is true of Eisenhower. Neither Montgomery nor Alanbrooke understood or respected him, and the full depth of that misunderstanding and contempt is boldly revealed by Mr Hamilton in his quotations from the diaries and letters. The question is whether their contemporary view of a man whose stature seems to grow over the years was correct - whether the fact, which we now mainly accept, that nobody else could have done the job of Supreme Commander does not say things as important as the fact that only Montgomery could have handled Normandy.

Mr Lamb, who brings his guns into action all along the line, naturally devotes much space to the greatest of all the controversies, that in which Montgomery found Eisenhower standing "so loathly opposite to his full purpose": the issue of the "narrow thrust" in the north - into Germany which Montgomery yearned to command. All Montgomery's frustrated bitterness and contempt of Ike are revealed by Mr Hamilton from his papers: most of the arguments, to demonstrate, rightly, that Montgomery made a gross miscalculation are supplied by Mr Lamb. His case would be more interesting if he had paused to cast a cold eye over, not Eisenhower, but the subordinate American generals - Bradley, Patton. And after considering in detail their military abilities tried to understand Montgomery's feelings at being supplanted by his professional inferiors. But perhaps such detachment is only within the scope of a neutron.

Ronald Lewin

Lifestyle and the ivory tower

The Style of the Century, 1900-1980

By Bevis Hillier

(The Herbert Press, £12.50)

Bevis Hillier is our foremost expert on what he (and we) can only, with a slight grimace and occasional apologetic quotation marks, call "lifestyle" - twentieth-century lifestyle specifically. It is not exactly sociology, not exactly art history, not exactly small-scale industrial archaeology, but somewhere in the middle. Its visible signs can best be described by another category, that of the moment: collectibles. And its watchwords are nostalgia and camp.

Or in the hands of a hundred less perceptive and scholarly commentators they would be. As we already know from *Austerity/Binge*, his pioneering study of the decorative arts in



Mick Jagger in a 1979 picture by Bob Cosford

the Forties and Fifties, Mr Hillier is made of sterner stuff. In his new book he applies the method of *Austerity/Binge* to the century so far, and we can guess what we are in for from a quick glance at the jacket, which features a resplendent Forties jacket (converged, we are told, from 78 to 45), a Tiffany lamp, a Marilyn Monroe t-shirt and a superrealistic model displaying an implacably moulded and waved hair-style of 1937.

All of which might qualify as unconsidered trifles (even, up to surprisingly recently, the Tiffany lamp) until Mr Hillier turns his attention to them. He is interested in the function of these things. But he is also interested in seeing them without condescension, observing their stylistic characteristics, and relating popular, uneducated taste to what was going on in fine art and high fashion at the same time.

We all know that with the advent of Pop Art any transmission of ideas ceased to be just one way. But Mr Hillier shows us that it never was entirely like that: the unsophisticated arts of the twentieth century do not merely steal notions from their creative superiors, but lead an unsuspected life of their own. And this impinged willily-nilly on even the loftiest artists, who could hardly, even if they would, have dwelt exclusively in an ivory tower.

John Russell Taylor

Fiction Love, death and the mirror

1934

By Alberto Moravia

(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Sebastian

By Lawrence Durrell

(Faber, £7.50)

The tug of love linked to death lies deep in the soul of German Romanticism. And Moravia's choice of the title-date suggests a political resonance beyond the central erotic tension that compels the narrator to pursue the (deeply) obscure object of his desire. But Moravia has deliberately abandoned the detailed local solidity of novels (like *The Conformist*) set in a similar period.

From the moment Moravia's narrator, begins to consider Durrell's etching of *Melanconia*, and asks himself whether it is possible to live in despair without desiring death, he meets the eyes of a young German beauty who appears not only to read his mind but also to share his desires. Coincidence abounds.

Moravia's narrator communicates with looks and books; but though his beloved Beate seems willing, and her husband appears to connive at their relationship, the encounter is continually postponed. Moreover, he has not succeeded in putting out Beate's true intentions before she and her

husband precipitately leave the hotel, to be replaced by Beate's twin sister, Trude, and her Aunt.

Trude is everything that Beate is not: that is to say she is vulgar, healthy lecherous, athletic and an uncritical supporter of Hitler. In the grip of his obsession with Beate, the narrator is easily persuaded to begin making love to her.

An additional erotic involvement, crosses the story of the two sisters: an ageing Russian woman has a surprisingly red and vigorous tongue which also arouses him. Her story connects the developing threat of Nazi violence with the terrorism against the Tsar which led to the assassination of Plehve.

At first sight only an exotic strand in the book, her story offers an enigmatic insight into Moravia's own involvement. The woman describes herself as "already dead", and can even put a date on her death. In her account, we begin to perceive deeper reality in the death of the spirit than in any erotic game; and as she describes her lover's political treachery and political idealism as alternate and equally true states of being, which he must have confronted every day in the mirror, we begin to understand the relevance of doubles to the context of the story.

If you first read *The Alexandrian Quartet* with all the fervour of adolescence, as I did, teased

along by the promise of illicit knowledge, you will find this new book from his latest series at once less alluring and more perplexing. At the heart of the *Quartet* lay a complex understanding of religious and political factions in the Middle East. At the heart of this sequence we have a gnomic text which has a wan hope of reversing the second law of thermodynamics by the supreme commitment of an elite group prepared to renounce love, and accept voluntary death whenever called upon to do so.

Seen even in spiritual terms, in the context of a world which is just post-war, and has so recently learnt of mass murders of many innocents, it is hard to believe the deaths of any group of human beings, however noble and pure they might be, could make much additional impact.

Nevertheless, the phrasing is as fresh and occasionally splendid as it ever was. And the trial of the offending Assad, for falling in love, has the authentic Durrell spookiness which so often goes along with his eroticism. That nothing happens as a result of that trial has a certain comic appropriateness. Durrell takes its own hand in the game; and the letter from the central authority has been mislaid.

Elaine Feinstein

Poetry Quiet, crisp detachment

Fleur Adcock, born in New Zealand, has lived and worked in England for the last twenty years. Her verse is quiet, crisp, reasonable, and compact. If it lacks excitement - and it does - then I can readily imagine her claiming that as a virtue. It does not lack feeling and intelligence.

The work in her *Selected Poems* (Oxford University Press, £7.95) presents a record of solid achievement, and it is good to note a certain progress underlying it. On the technical level this could be described as a movement away from strict classical forms in search of something that will approximate to the twists and turns of common speech. This development seems mostly inspired by the poet's awareness that she now has, quite simply, more to say than when she began, so that it is no accident that the newer work admits a greater complexity both of thought and feeling. The overriding tone is thoroughly anti-romantic.

Against *Coupling* does not find a place in *The Faber Book of Love Poems*, edited with an introduction by Geoffrey Grigson (Faber paperback, £3.50), but not many moderns do. All the same, this is a fine anthology, rich in unexpected things as well as a whole range of predictable delights from Petrarch to Robert Graves, and it is nice to see Grigson insisting in his introduction that when Sidney wrote "Leave me, O Love, which reaches but to dust" he meant it - in other words, that good love poems have not been written to imaginary mistresses. There is one poem which I always look for, as a test or touchstone, in anthologies of this kind: it is by Drayton, and Grigson includes it, and I will quote the opening lines as a sort of answer to Fleur Adcock, or at least an antidote to her irony:

So well I love thee, as without thee I
Love nothing: if I might choose,
I'd rather die
Than be one day debar'd thy company.
Since beasts, and plants do grow,
And live and move,
Beasts are those men, that such a life approve:
He only lives, that deadly is in love.

No such passion disturbs the surface (or the depths) of Paul Muldoon's new collection *Quoof* (Faber paperback, £4), but then this is a book in which the pleasures are largely a matter of verbal sophistication, of a private nature (its title, for instance, turns out to be his "family word" for a hot water bottle). Muldoon has been highly praised, and he is certainly talented, but at present he seems content to use his talents working over material already better used by others - there is a long poem here "loosely based on the Tricker cycle of the Winniebagoo Indians", which is surely Ted Hughes' country?

The two hundred pieces in Alan Brownjohn's *Collected Poems 1952-83* (Secker & Warburg, £8.95) have a distinctive personal voice all right, snappy, pleasant, clever, deliberately level. The trouble is that one never quite hears that voice saying anything to explain why his perceptions are being presented in the form of poetry. In a word, Brownjohn lacks inspiration. But, making allowances for that, there is an agreeable pleasure to be had from this book.

Robert Nye

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Blithely over the top

People

Essays and Poems
Edited by Susan Hill
(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

This handsome volume, dust-jacketed with an R. B. Kitaj detail, is the sequel to Ronald Blyth's *Places*, published by Oxford in 1981. *People* is simply a collection of pieces by well known, mostly literary figures, about some personal alive or dead, famous or unknown, of their own choosing. In a sense it is an up-market version of "The Most Unforgettable Character I Ever Met", and some of the memoirs have moments of clumping bathos: Paul Theroux on V. S. Naipaul, for example -

A dog started at us one night as we were out walking. Naipaul said "What that dog wants is a good kick."

Query: what does this tell us about Naipaul? About Theroux? About the dog?

Other pieces go blithely (indeed, blithely) over the top into excesses of sentimental archness - our Elizabeth Longford on Benjamin - and others manage to convey almost nothing remarkable about their subjects: what did Edward Blisken see in J. R. L. Anderson? There is an extremely sedate and buttoned-up piece on John Stewart Collis by Richard Ingrams, and Anderson Waugh is almost as sober in his account of Douglas Woodruff. John Carey contributes a fine reminiscence of childhood in *Mr Perry*, and Susan Hill's own piece on her daughter Jessica, a wonderfully true account of the experience of parenthood, is by

far the most memorable thing in the book.

If one were to break the subjects of these pieces down into categories, by far the largest would be of writers and journalists - not surprising with so many contributing - and then would come school-teachers and close family. I noticed only one personage appearing more than once, and this was (perhaps not surprisingly) Raymond Mortimer. Of the contributors it should be remarked that one is dead - Sir Frederick Treves, the surgeon, who died (pace Miss Hill) exactly 60, not 50 years ago, but whose piece, like all the rest, published for the first time here, *People* is an amusing and eminently readable book.

Nigel Andrew



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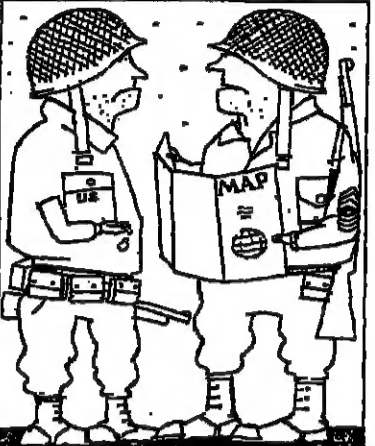
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THE TIMES DIARY

The host talks

The world of alleged murderers is not one that Brian Masters usually enters. Masters is the author of such sumptuous books as *The Great Hostesses*, *The Dukes* and a biography of Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire. He seems a surprising choice to write a book about Dennis Nilsen. Masters said that when he first read accounts of the Nilsen case, he was completely bewildered. "I don't like being bewildered and my main reason for writing the book was to try to sort out my bewilderment. I didn't want to do anything without Nilsen's consent so I wrote to him in prison. Since then, I've visited him several times and we get on very well. This won't be an instant quickie paperback. I am treating it as an ordinary biography."

BARRY FANTONI



'If it's Thursday it must be Grenada'

Speaking up

Brian Wenham, BBC Television's director of programmes, in welcoming Lord Tony Pandy - the former George Thomas - to the launching of a new series on the history of Parliament, opened his mouth and put his foot straight in it. "When he was a mere Speaker..." began Mr Wenham. "Mere?" interrupted his lordship, in the pained tones of Edith Evans's Lady Bracknell. "Mere? After you've been Speaker, there's only one way you can go." And the thumb curved down in an elegant arc.

Jumping the gun

A little piece of the history of the Iranian embassy siege in 1980 seems to have been overlooked and it is time to record it. In yet another forthcoming history of the SAS, one of its senior officers lets slip that his men arrived on the scene six hours before Ministry of Defence approval reached the barracks at Hereford. They had been tipped off by a Scotland Yard dog handler who had previously been an NCO in the regiment. You will not read this story in the book, however: it has been deleted at the SAS's request.

War games fun

Boys will be boys, and the 50 reporters conscripted for an army exercise in Hampshire were completely lacking in gravitas. The man from the *Daily Express* wrote "Pravda" on his identity tag while the man from the *Mirror* wrote "Sinn Féin" on his. The man from the *News of the World* didn't make his excuses and leave - he didn't even turn up. Revell at 5 am put the entire company into a state of shock, but luckily for them the plane that was to take them somewhere nasty to be put through their paces became fogbound. Instead they spent the day in an officers' mess propping up the bar - for some a not unfamiliar exercise.

Breathtaking

One does not usually think of the officers of the Metropolitan Police as poetic characters. Yet the brave act of one PC Peter Evans, who saved the life of a wilting goldfish by applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, has inspired P District Commander Terry Stiggs to celebrate the event in verse.

Suddenly a gentle wriggle
Made the lady owner sigh,
Sam the fish was back to life,
Cutting water like a knife.

Rope trick

The *Execution Suite* is the chilling title of a novel, completed and in search of a publisher, by Labour MP Robert Kilroy-Silk. The story is metaphorical: the man in the condemned cell is meant to be the Labour Party. Does he die? "There are such things as revivings; you must wait and see," said the author. Today, Enigma publishes another Kilroy-Silk novel. It's described as a political thriller, and sounds easier going.

Mad flurry

The smash-hit musical version of the film, *La Cage aux Folles*, now playing to enthralled New Yorkers, will be transferring to London in a flurry of feathers and rhinestones. The cast is still being chosen, but the frontrunners to play Georges, the world-weary club owner, and Albin, his frantic, drag-artist lover, are Rock Hudson and Danny Kaye. Hudson would play Georges who, with his chequered of flashy chains and brick-coloured make-up, is a long way away from his previous all-American hero roles, such as the dedicated surgeon who saved Jane Wyman's life in the film, *Magnificent Obsession*.

PHS

Havana: Richard Williams watches Castro's TV speech on Grenada

'A battle for the small nations'

In driving rain which had lasted more than 24 hours, crowds of Cubans gathered yesterday to hear speeches applauding and reinforcing Fidel Castro's message on television and radio on Tuesday night in which he described the US invasion of Grenada as "an enormous political error".

Sheltering under umbrellas or with coats over their heads, a particularly large crowd gathered on the steps of the Raul Capero Bonilla pre-university institute in Havana. In the Plaza de la Victoria, marching students and schoolchildren in uniform red neckerchiefs and white shirts converged with banners and songs. Similar meetings were held all over Cuba.

In the bar of the Havana Riviera Hotel, built during the last years of the Batista era with distinctly pre-revolutionary pastimes in mind, holidaymakers halted their drinking and waiters ceased their ministrations late on Tuesday when Castro began his televised press conference.

Outside, the seafront boulevard was deserted even of its thin flow of Polish saloons, Russian lorries, Czech motor-cycles and vast chromium-encrusted American relics of the 1950s as, in the course of his hour-long speech, Castro described the sequence of events which led to the fighting, reading out the texts of messages which had passed between

the governments of Cuba, the United States and Grenada. Answering questions, Castro placed a heavy emphasis on the British Government's attitude to the US assault, describing its criticisms as "particularly significant" among the international voices raised against President Reagan's decision to invade.

Castro spoke of his decision not to send reinforcements in advance of the invasion, despite the repeated requests of the new Grenadian rulers. Not only would it have been materially impossible, he said, to match the air, land and sea forces of the most powerful nation on earth; it would also have been a useless sacrifice in moral terms after the "gross mistake" committed by the Grenadians in killing Maurice Bishop, whom he described as "an intelligent person, not an extremist, who was leading his country to great achievements".

Castro also gave precise details of the Cubans on Grenada at the time of the attack. "There is no secret about this," he said, listing 550 construction workers, "not more than 40" military advisers, and "agricultural technicians" in a total of 700.

"The proof that they were workers," he said, "is in the excellent airport they have built in such a short period - good enough, in fact, for the US planes to land on it even before it is finished." He had

instructed the workers to fight "to the last man" and to "create the conditions for prolonged resistance to occupation" even though they were armed only with rifles and fewer than 300 rounds of ammunition each. These arms, he said, had been allocated to them by Bishop for self-defence.

In a message last Saturday, Castro had told the Cubans in Grenada to adopt and fortify defensive positions, and that their duty was "to die fighting, no matter how difficult and dangerous the conditions may be".

He described how, following Bishop's death, Cuba's relations with the new government had been "cool" but he had hoped that "by a miracle of wisdom and serenity" they might have improved.

On Saturday he had also sent a message to Washington denying any intention to interfere in Grenada's internal affairs, expressing concern for the welfare of the US citizens on the island and suggesting that "it is convenient to keep in touch on this matter so as to avoid violence".

He received no reply, he said, until 8.30am (Cuban time) on Tuesday - one and a half hours after the Americans had landed on Grenada and had already, according to him, begun an assault on Cuban positions.

The US message announced the intention "to respond to the request for intervention", offered safe

passage for the Cubans "when conditions permit" and requested the avoidance of steps that might exacerbate the situation. It was signed "with the highest and most distinguished consideration".

Castro poured scorn on US claims that the invading military contained forces from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and of Jamaica and Barbados - "they have no forces to invade Grenada," he said.

At 5pm yesterday, after 10 hours of fighting, he had received a message from the US regretting the armed clashes, which had been due to "misunderstanding". At 8.30pm he replied: "We did our best to prevent the intervention, which is totally unjustifiable."

The Cubans, he said, were still holding on with bravery and staunchness in "a battle for the small nations of the world." He added: "Any attempt to continue the fighting tomorrow and gain a military victory will lead to a disastrous moral defeat."

Castro concluded: "Eternal glory to the Cubans who have died and to those still fighting. Patria o muerte. Venceremos." Around the bar there was at first a smattering of applause, then louder and prolonged. As it died, there was satisfied laughter: the Cubans clearly felt that Castro had put up an expected performance, projecting beliefs they share.

New York: Trevor Fishlock on a new assault on President Reagan's foreign policy

'Shocking ignorance of past experience'

In a sustained criticism of US foreign policy, Mr George Ball, Under-Secretary of State for five years in the 1960s, has accused President Reagan and his advisers of narrow-minded and ill-educated responses to events overseas and of having learnt nothing from history.

He accused the Administration of allowing the country to be sucked into damaging and dangerous political morasses, such as Lebanon, with no clear idea of what it is trying to do. He accused Mr Reagan of "impulsive heroics" and of seeking to oversimplify every foreign problem as an East-West conflict.

"I can think of nothing more dangerous and irresponsible than to try to force every local conflict into an East-West mould. If we seek war

with Russia, that is one way to achieve it."

Mr Ball's strictures crystallize the growing anxiety felt by many Americans about the weekend massacres in Beirut and the invasion of Grenada.

"We have become a nation unfamiliar with, and almost disdainful of, its own past," Mr Ball told foreign journalists in New York. "We confer positions of high responsibility on individuals who have not merely had no experience, but who tend to oversimplify history without having read it."

"Were our institutional memory not so enfeebled, our leaders would recognize that doctrine is no substitute for the wisdom yielded by experience. In the past few years we have made many wrong decisions

out of shocking ignorance of past experience."

Mr Ball said that had the Reagan administration learnt history's lessons it would not be trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Previous attempts to overthrow Latin American governments had usually left the people worse off.

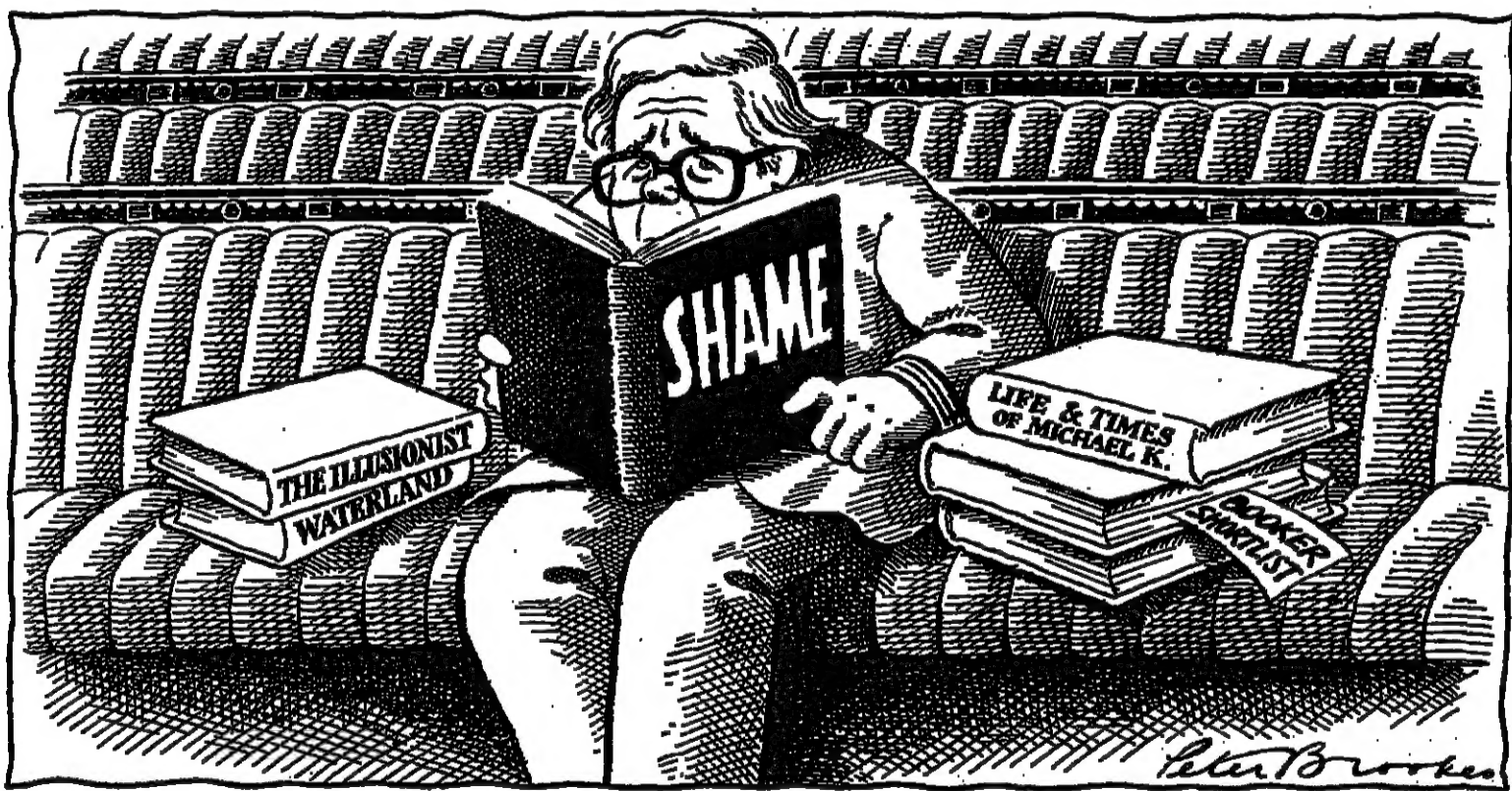
In 1927, he said, President Coolidge sent marines to save Nicaragua from bolshevism imported from Mexico, the bogymen of the time. The result was the Somoza dictatorship which tyrannized the people for 43 years.

In 1954, the CIA despatched the Guatemalan government, leaving a legacy of brutal right-wing regimes. In 1961, the failure of the ignominious Bay of Pigs operation strengthened Castro's hold on Cuba.

"None of our crude interventions has brought our Latin American neighbours the blessings of democracy. We have simply secured the iron hold of squalid dictatorships."

"A great power should think hard before deploying forces anywhere in the world; but once it makes the mistake of committing them in an untenable situation it should never be deterred from cutting its losses by exaggerated concern for symbols such as prestige and credibility."

Lebanon is far more dangerous than Vietnam. Not only does it lie within a short distance of the Soviet Union, but 7,000 Soviet troops are within 50 miles of our marines. The Administration has only a vague concept of what the marines are supposed to do. The stakes are distressingly high."



Writers of the land, unite

In a speech last night at the Booker Prize award ceremony, the novelist and short story writer Fay Weldon bitterly attacked Britain's publishers for their outmoded attitude to the source of their livelihood



answer back. I am now going to ask some awkward questions. I am going to ask you why you will not negotiate with the writers who wish to negotiate with you?

I will ask you if in your dealing with authors you really are being fair, honourable, and right, or merely getting away with what you can? Whether the "custom and practice" you quote as a reason for this and that, in an industry changed beyond all recognition since these customs and practices arose, can really go on as they are. If you are not careful, you will kill the goose that lays your golden eggs.

I will tell you what the writers dislike. The writer dislikes your paternalism. It is rivalled only, perhaps, by BBC Radio, which has a world monopoly in radio plays; but even they are learning. The writer dislikes the way you say: "Aren't you lucky, we're going to publish your book - actually publish your book! What a risk we're taking: how very, very lucky you are, and honoured! Just sign this, please, you don't need an agent. Custom and practice!" It is wearing very thin.

The writer dislikes the rise of the editor. The editor is, of course, very often the writer's best friend. That is

Correction

Harry N. Eccleston, who retired earlier this year as artist-designer at the Bank of England, created the present series of £5 and £10 notes, not Reynolds Stone, as stated in the Diary on October 17.

We wonder why the publishers - apart from one or two magnificent people - did not help us, the writers, to get Public Lending Right. They helped, en masse, in other countries. It was so evidently fair that we should have it.

We find it extraordinary that you demand to lease the copyright of what comes out of our heads, not just while we're living but after we're dead - 50 years after we are dead. Why? There is no sense in it, or justice, only custom and practice. We leave our work in other fields for a period of years - only two years in television - and the proportion of capital to reward invested is higher there than it is in publishing.

Well, reading takes longer than viewing. As things are, a novel which I write when I am 20 can still make money for you when I am 90, when I am getting not a penny. We will give 10 years - 10 years of your business, 10 years of our lives.

I do not want to end this on a sour note. But the Booker Prize is a serious event and a serious occasion, and we must take literature seriously, and put it in its order. I know enough of the temperament and character of most - not all - of the authors here tonight to believe that what I say will find sympathy with them. Writers and publishers inhabit the same world, share the same beliefs, and have the same ambitions - part worldly, part literary. It is important that some real reconciliation between us is accomplished, and soon. Your writers, I can tell you, are in a fair old state of indignation.

The Writers' Guild, which will soon be linking with the Society of Authors and the Theatre Writers' Guild - for these days a writer increasingly is a writer, is writer, is a writer and can move easily among the various media - is anxious to achieve this reconciliation. We hope your Publishers Association will do the same, and may even link, for mutual advantage, with the Bookellers' Association. In the meantime we, the writers, will gladly go on writing novels for you, and even judging them.

Ronald Butt

Will Kinnock keep to the left?

If Mr Neil Kinnock had become deputy to Mr Hattersley in the Labour leadership, the pressures on him to force Labour forward on the road to the left would have been hard to resist. But will he be so irresistible now that he is leader?

The history of Labour leaders is of men who (with one significant exception) rose to influence as spokesmen of the left, and then, faced in power with the unpleasant reality of what the policies of the left would entail, retreated from them (again with a single exception).

The Labour leader who had never been a candidate of the left was Hugh Gaitskill, and his attempt to free his party from socialism (by which I mean steadily increasing state ownership of everything that matters) and to eradicate its tendency to disengage from the Western defence system brought him under constant attack.

Mr Callaghan's short-lived leadership could, perhaps, be cited as another example, but it was bequeathed him in the exceptional circumstances of Sir Harold Wilson's abrupt resignation from office. (Every other Labour leader has been elected when the party was in opposition.)

Other Labour leaders have been chosen either as candidates of the left or when the left was in the ascendant. That was true of Macdonald and Lansbury. It was even true of Attlee, who emerged as leader of the post-1931 Labour rump when moderation was out of fashion. These were the Popular Front years when the question was freely discussed what special powers a Labour government should take to ensure that it could bring in a socialist state. Though Attlee did not agree with his colleague Stafford Cripps about the possibility of working with communism, there is no reason to think that he dissented much from the ethos of the Left Book Club years.

What is more, Attlee's post-war government was more socialist than any other Labour government since it achieved extensive nationalization, and the state management of collective welfare provisions. It did more to establish the authority of the state than any other government in our history, and in that sense Attlee was a Labour leader who did not retreat much from earlier positions.

But that was not necessary. For one thing, the 1945 government was building on a wholly non-socialist society and would still leave a very large private sector behind it. The grievances of the time, the size of the majority and the fact that the industries taken over were large and basic also made the task easier.

Harold Wilson also came to power with the credentials of a former candidate of the left. He had stood successfully against Gaitskill for the leadership on the grounds that party conference decisions should be respected (in the aftermath of Gaitskill's resistance to his conference defeat over unilateral disarmament) though Wilson was not himself a unilateralist. In his pre-leadership years, Sir Harold's rhetoric for party consumption was solidly in the Benn-Foot-Kinnock tradition.

But as we know, he spent his time

in office fighting off the left on international and national policy. He tried to make Britain a social democratic country fit for people like Roy Jenkins to live in, though in the end the left was too much for him. Even Mr Foot, after years of ranting, tried to leave room in the party for the moderates. So what about the left's latest leader, Mr Neil Kinnock? He too shows signs of nervousness about the galloping horses from the left which have dragged him to office so early in life.

The moderates therefore hope that they have a leader in the old tradition who will use his *bona fides* with the left to make the party dilute its leftist commitments.

In 1945, Attlee replied to Churchill's emphasis on the rights of the individual and the danger of being ordered about by officials with a graphic picture of the time when "employers were free to work little children for 16 hours a day", when women were exploited through sweated labour, and "when people were free to neglect sanitation so that thousands died of preventable diseases." For years, he said, remedies were blocked on the plea of freedom for the individual, and it was "only through the power of the state, given to it by Parliament, that the public has been protected against the greed of ruthless profit-makers and property owners."

What Attlee did not say was that these remedies had been applied in the name of the state, and by non-socialist means. In was not, even in 1945, inevitable that what remained to be done must be done by socialism. There is an essential difference between the duty of the state to lay down rules to secure the basic welfare of all (and to protect the liberty of the poor from that of the rich) and a socialist society in which the state does the job itself (as it needs to do only in such limited areas as defence and the police).

To talk of individual liberty and equality as though each precludes the other, simply because they would do so if pursued to logical absurdity, is foolish. Both concepts are necessary for a free society, and their relationship can be seen in the state's need to regulate free markets, without which markets would not for long remain free.

The case against socialism is not that it seeks the welfare of all but that it does so by giving great power to the state and its officials, who are as corruptible by the richness of power as a millionaire is by material wealth. The petty official, with his little brief authority, may find it as hard to pass through the eye of a needle as a magnate. That is the problem of socialism.

Its consequences are seen not only in Marxist countries where the state determines all things, but in those areas of our own society where its rule is insufficiently challenged.

Under socialism, most decisions are taken by small activist groups on the majority's behalf, not by the majority itself collectively or individually. That is why it is unpopular. The curious thing is that Labour leaders themselves in practice have distrusted socialism, feared the state and retreated from the very rhetoric by which they rose. Will Mr Kinnock?

Clifford Longley

Everything you say will be taken in

For a modest outlay, today's Complete Journalist can have in his briefcase or pocket what the office equipment trade calls a micro-cassette recorder, a gadget smaller than a slim paperback that will pick up and record everything the journalist might say, and everything said to him. The better sort switch on only when there is something to record.

I bought my own version of this instrument after an encounter in a pub with a bishop. It was the only place I could find to interview him. He had some interesting things to say, but more to the point, an interesting way of saying them. When I returned to the office and addressed the typewriter, I could easily remember the gist, but found his exact words had been lost from memory.

As I wrote a second-best piece, lacking the distinctive colour of his American turn of phrase, it occurred to me how much easier life would be with a miniature tape-recorder. Having such a thing now, however, has solved one problem only to raise another: is it ethical?

How, for instance, would that American bishop feel if he subsequently discovered I had bugged one entire conversation? Or, had I taken it out and placed it on the bar alongside our half pints, would he have dried up almost completely, choosing his words with the care of a man being interviewed live on the radio?

One recalls the occasion during the election campaign when a local newspaper reporter had talked to Michael Foot's wife and reported her as saying that Foot would retire soon after the election. There was a fuss about whether she had really said it. A micro-cassette recorder surreptitiously switched on in time would have put the matter beyond dispute. But would it have been fair?

There are those who hold that all is fair in love, war, and journalism; they would no doubt argue that a tape-recorder is nothing more than a superior version of the reporter's own memory, giving him the total and exact recall that some blessed individuals already appear to possess. I don't believe most interviewees would see it quite like that. In their shoes, I would feel tricked.

It is not easy to say why, however, without exploring the relationship

between the journalist and the people he deals with. Many aspects of this relationship are left undefined. People make throw-away remarks, and say "Don't quote me". They lean forward and say, "Don't say a word to the press..."

They lean forward and say, "Don't say a word to the press..." They lean forward and say, "Don't say a word to the press..." They lean forward and say, "Don't say a word to the press..."

There appears to be a moral relationship parallel to the professional one whenever a journalist talks to a source, and one which is far more subtle than the need to protect the source's identity. What ever the nature of this moral relationship, it seems that a tape-recorder necessarily stands outside it, unless deliberately brought in. But to say "I think you ought to know that everything you say is being recorded" is the perfect formula for inducing total reticence.

There are situations where undisclosed recording would seem justifiably. Press conferences present no problems, for even those giving them often tape the whole proceedings. It would not be unfair to record the remarks of an eye-witness of a bank robbery, when only the most casual and temporary professional relationship exists between the journalist and the source; both are, in a sense, anonymous and depersonalized participants, with no moral obligations to each other.

Crooks and commoners are perhaps fair game. The tape may be an important part of the evidence against them. Outside these clear categories, however, the times are much harder to draw. I have a tape-recording of the Archbishop of Canterbury chatting to me made when the temptation to switch on my new gadget on every occasion was almost irresistible. He did not know he was being recorded, but I am sure he will forgive me. He said nothing in particular, in fact most of the sound is of two pairs of footsteps. But was it wrong of me? I am almost inclined to think it was.

chom 12/50



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT

The Government emerges battered but not seriously discredited from yesterday's Commons debate on Grenada. There is no reason, on the evidence so far, to doubt the Foreign Secretary's account of the events leading up to the invasion. According to this the British Government were not told of Mr Reagan's decision until Monday evening - that is, until after Sir Geoffrey's statement to the House. Before that an appeal for help from the Caribbean states appears to have gone astray, as did a message from Grenada. Sir Geoffrey is therefore absolved of any suspicion that he lied to the House. On the other hand, as Mr Julian Amery suggested, he was more bland and uninformative than he should have been in view of the amount of information that was available to him at that time on the discussions leading up to the invasion. He was aware that the appeal was on its way, even if it had not arrived. He would have done better to be somewhat more frank with the House.

Was he misled by Washington? According to his own account, the Caribbean appeal eventually reached London on Monday evening. There were then two conversations with President Reagan. In the first, the President said he was giving serious consideration to the appeal. In the second he said he had decided to respond positively. After midnight Mrs Thatcher again reiterated her misgivings. The question, therefore, is whether President Reagan was being frank in the first conversation. In the House yesterday, Sir Geoffrey would not be drawn into saying more than that the consultations were regrettably less than he would have wished.

Thus the picture presented by the Government is of an honest disagreement between two allies, each supported by different states in the Caribbean. Britain made its objections plain and

refused to participate but the United States then proceeded with actions which it deemed necessary for its own security and that of its citizens in the area. There is no disgrace to the British Government in this, and it was absurd of Mr Healey to exploit this issue to accuse Mrs Thatcher of being Mr Reagan's poodle. She put up all the circumstances, at any rate short of making a public issue of it over the weekend.

It is also wrong to insist that Britain should vote against the United States at the United Nations. Britain's disagreement has been made clear in word and deed. Her aim must now be to reduce the damage to the alliance. Much depends, of course, on the wording of the resolution. There would certainly be no point in supporting a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. Now that the Americans are there the best hope must be that they succeed in getting a constitutional government elected as soon as possible. Withdrawal would make this more difficult.

Nevertheless, damage has been done to the alliance. This is not to say that the United States was obliged to follow British advice. Any government is first of all responsible for the security of its own people. In principle the United States is perfectly entitled to act on its own if it believes its own security to be threatened, just as a British Government would also ignore American advice if they felt their responsibility to their own people demanded this. The fact that in this case Washington's perception of its interests was, probably wrong does not affect the principle.

However, national security can seldom be treated in total isolation. Disagreements over military action in the nuclear age

can be extremely dangerous. It is therefore not irrelevant to bring in discussion of nuclear weapons in Europe. There are two dangers that could arise from disagreement over their use. One is that the Americans would not fire them even if urged to do so by Europeans for fear of inviting retaliation against the United States. This is one of the reasons for Britain to maintain its own nuclear deterrent. The other danger is that the United States might fire them against the wishes of the host country. As Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out, this danger is catered for in political agreements that are supposed to preclude such a possibility. So far there is no reason to imagine that political relations could deteriorate to such an extent that these agreements would be ignored, so a dual key system is not strictly necessary on the "Grenada" principle.

Mutual security depends not on specific agreements or dual keys but on achieving a sufficient degree of general agreement on the major issues of the day. Unfortunately - and dangerously - there is now less agreement in the Atlantic alliance than there ought to be. This is not strictly an Atlantic problem. Though Mr Reagan's view of the world is not fully shared in most of Europe, it is also widely contested in the United States, where he gets a low rating in the opinion polls for his handling of foreign affairs. Lack of consensus in the alliance is therefore aggravated by lack of consensus in Washington. The disagreement over Grenada has shown this up. It is probably survivable because Grenada is small and with luck and skill the crisis will not last long - though even this is not certain. But the disagreement must be seen as a warning that efforts to bridge the broader differences in the alliance must be redoubled on both sides of the Atlantic.

KEEP THE DOOR AJAR

Progress towards the idea of open government in Britain has been occurring at the speed of a glacier. It is not surprising. Administrative secrecy is a 730-year old British invention which traces its origins to the Privy Counsellor's oath of confidentiality drafted in 1250, a contemporary of the first English Parliament. It is easy to see how it arose. The horror with which a thirteenth century equivalent of a permanent secretary, a clerical bureaucrat at the court of King Henry III, greeted the first MPs can be imagined - all those impertinent parliamentary questions about a prospective devaluation of the groat. The only remedy was to design a secrecy convention to protect the rulers from the ruled.

This week, the ice of official secrecy began one of its periodic fits of surface movement. News that the First Division Association, the permanent secretaries' own union, had come out in favour of open government caused a distinct outbreak of creaking and groaning beneath the glacial crust. Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, Whitehall's high priest of administrative secrecy, issued a rare public statement from the Cabinet Office seizing on the one paragraph in the FDA's Green Paper on leaks which brought him comfort that which condemned unreservedly unauthorized disclosures whether by officials, ministers or their special advisers. Sir Robert's predecessor as Head of the Home Civil Service, Lord Bancroft, has also been adding the cause of confidentiality of late. In language very different from that adopted by the Privy Counsellor's oath, he has heaped scorn on

those who would "peer up the kite of government".

The impulse behind the association's reappraisal is laudable, a great fixation of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as, indeed, of all prime ministers before her. The FDA wants to stem the flow by what it calls more positive means than plumbing. It adopts a position half way between the hard men and women of closed government, Sir Robert and Mrs Thatcher, and the hard men of open government, Mr Des Wilson and his 1984 Committee who advocate a freedom of information act.

The FDA recommends a code of practice on open government which would oblige departments to publish the reasoning and statistics behind decisions. Failure to comply could be investigated by an ombudsman. At the same time a carefully controlled experiment should be conducted to see if it is sensible to proceed further, to a system whereby official documents would be fair game for public inspection unless specifically protected. It wants an attack on the over-classification of files. To reduce the incentive for tactical leaking by political partisans inside the bureaucracy, the FDA urges full, genuine and early consultation with interest groups and a speedy release of information once a decision has been reached. To remove the fuel from investigative journalism, the association would like to see its members free to brief specialist journalists on a non-attributable basis.

The FDA document is well-written and well-argued. It should be. It was prepared by people who know the system as it is and have an insider's feel for its imperfections and anomalies. The Callaghan administration reached a comparable position in

March 1979, the month of its demise. In a Green Paper it recommended a code of conduct on openness. Unlike the members of the FDA's machinery of government sub-committee, Mr Callaghan's ministers and officials had not thought it through or fleshed out the details. Their prime intent was to head off Mr Clement Freud's private member's bill, which also died when Mr Callaghan lost his vote of confidence. On becoming Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher would have none of it. A second time and a 144-seat majority have not thawed her resolve.

Yet the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretary would be advised to ponder carefully the FDA's prescription. It shows them a patch of high ground that could be defended against the zealots of freedom of information. The foxhole they currently occupy is defensive in intent but offers no genuine protection. It offers the worst of all worlds. Whitehall's battery of confidentiality codes, conventions and statutes accumulated since 1250 amount to a leakers' charter. Through their ludicrous over-extension, which brings them into disrepute, they do not assist the maintenance of confidentiality even in those areas where it is justified. They put the Government continually on the defensive, making it futile where it should be forthcoming. It is fearful of the people who elected it with a thumping majority. If Mrs Thatcher fails to consider moving from her dangerous foxhole on to the safer high ground, everyone will be the loser - the public, Parliament, civil servants and the Cabinet. Government is public business not a private firm. It should comport itself accordingly.

Local government

From Professor Bryan Keith-Lucas
Sir, In the course of the present disagreement between central and local government, the Secretary of State for the Environment recently gave a talk on local government history to a group of councillors and chief officers.

In his speech he referred to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, saying that "the fundamental element of these legislative reforms was that Parliament prescribed statutory authorities with prescribed powers but with no power to act outside those powers."

This is a new interpretation of history. The Municipal Corporations Act did not create a single new statutory authority: it reorganised the existing corporations, all created by royal charter, some of them dating from before the creation of Parliament. As such it has been held by a series of decisions in the courts that they were not limited by the doctrines of *ultra vires*, but were free to do whatever was expressly prohibited by Parliament. The doctrine of *ultra vires* was evolved by the courts, not by

Parliament, in relation to statutory, not chartered, corporations.

He also announced that "there can be no room in our unitary state for unilateral declarations of independence by individual local authorities". No local authority has made such a declaration: they have only claimed the right, within the law, to do what they think right for their people, as distinct from what the central ministries think right.

Mr Jenkins also referred to the Revolution Settlement of 1688. He might ponder the lesson of the events that led to that settlement. What finally forced James II to abdicate and go on his travels was his ill-advised attempt, abetted by Judge Jeffreys, to force the borough corporations to surrender their ancient charters, and to do as they were told by central government.

In the days of Queen Victoria the existence of a democratic and independent system of local self-government in the towns, counties and villages of England was one of our proudest boasts. There is some merit in such Victorian values.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN KEITH-LUCAS,
Church Street,
Wye,
Ashford, Kent.

Polytechnic courses

From the President of the British Sociological Association
Sir, In his comments on courses at the Polytechnic of North London (October 14), Mr Terence Miller has implied that a great many sociologists, particularly in the British Sociological Association, assess students' work in terms of its adherence to, or departure from, the Marxist "party line".

He provides no evidence to support such a sweeping allegation, one which is a gratuitous insult to all members of this association, whether or not they hold one of a number of intellectual positions which could be identified as "Marxist".

It is difficult to know how he could have such evidence. Indeed, as our register of members indicates, their interests and publications range over a wide variety of theoretical perspectives.

In the absence of evidence his letter and its publication can at best be regarded as highly unfortunate.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. BROWN, President,
British Sociological Association,
10 Portland Street, WC2,
October 20.

Outlawing the terror weapon

From Canon George Austin

Sir, The horrifying massacre of so many young men of the peacekeeping forces in Beirut, more appalling only in the numbers involved than today's report (October 24) of a little girl's death in a grenade attack by Basque separatists, is yet one more act of terror in a fearful catalogue of violence to which our streets are added daily by government forces of left and right as well as by factional groups who will be called revolutionary patriots, freedom fighters, or terrorists according to one's own support for or aversion to the cause they seek to promote.

Is there no end to the escalation of the use of the weapon of terror against unarmed men, women and children in the furtherance of a political cause? It is exactly 40 years ago that Bishop George Bell, writing in his diocesan newsletter, attacked the terror-bombing of cities and civilians as "a wrong deed, whether done by the Nazis or ourselves".

Two years previously, he had called for the British and German governments to make solemn declarations that both would refrain from the night bombing of cities, as a limitation which would make a habit in the world of rushing down ever-deeper baseness and confusion" (in a letter to *The Times* on April 17, 1941).

In the face of the growing use of the weapon of terror in our own day Church leaders have been quick to condemn the actions of those whose cause they deplore while seeming to condone by their silence (or their excuses) the same acts of terror committed in support of a cause for which they have sympathy, a unilateralism which defeats moral principle by making the end more important than the means.

Experience of ecclesiastical vacillation in this makes it only a vain hope that Pope, archbishops, leaders of the great confessional families of the world, could combine to proclaim the moral principle which must bring the world back from the "baseness and confusion" to which it has undoubtedly sunk.

With the United Nations an even more unreliable source for moral leadership, is it not time for presidents and prime ministers of the greater nations of the world not only to outlaw the weapon of terror against unarmed civilians but also those many groups who use it to further their ends (regardless of the justice of their cause) as well as the nations who give them support and sanctuary, before the cancer spreads further and mankind destroys its own humanity?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford,
Hertfordshire,
October 24.

Pension arrangements

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, In the current lobbying for individualized pension arrangements for whatever reason, there seems to be a persistent lack of understanding of the fact that a final salary scheme is a form of insurance relying on a pooled fund to meet its commitments and backed by the employer. Therefore you cannot reasonably expect an employer, or for that matter the fund's trustees, to agree to administer a final salary scheme and at the same time divide amongst its members the assets needed to underwrite it.

It is necessary to choose between one system or the other and, if the choice is left to the employees, it would have to be exercised, in fairness, at the date of entry to the scheme.

But before people choose to have their own individual funds they should weigh carefully the risks to which they are exposed in relation to future inflation against which the final salary scheme insures them. To do so one really needs to look not just up to, but beyond, retirement age.

Consider, for example, the plight of someone who retires at a time of low inflation and low interest rates. His available cash will then purchase him a relatively low pension. If inflation then rises again, he has no protection. If a final salary scheme is well funded and well invested it can provide some help to its pensioners in this predicament, but the "individualized" pensioner has no one to look to.

Another point frequently forgotten is that employees, unlike the self-employed, cannot normally choose the date at which they retire and are therefore the more vulnerable to variations in the rate of inflation and investment return in the years immediately before and after their pension is bought.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN PATERSON, Chairman,
Martin Paterson Associates Limited,
10 Brompton Place, SW1,
October 19.

Young offenders

From Commander D. H. D. Merrin, RN (retd)

Sir, In his letter (October 12) Mr Logan-Saltion attributes the closure of one-time "approved" schools (List D in Scotland and CITEs in England and Wales) to increasing use of custodial sentences to penal establishments. This may be related effect and cause in England and Wales, but it is certainly not the case in Scotland.

Since 1971 and the introduction of the children's hearing system in Scotland children under the age of 16 have not been liable to any form of custodial sentence except in extremely exceptional circumstances and only from the sheriff and high courts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A role for Britain in Caribbean?

From Mr Fabian Bullen

Sir, "For the first time we are really free . . ." This broadcast comment by a local Grenadian surely sums up the real feelings of Grenadians in general and why her sister islands decided to request the United States to help them rid Grenada of its isolated but heavily armed de facto rulers. Britain was asked to assist, but she refused and then cries "chance on the United States" for what should have been Britain's role.

Parliament is claiming that the invasion by United States troops is a violation of the rights of people who are Commonwealth citizens. Yet the rest of the world was prepared to stand by and see the same rights violated by a group of people who had extreme views on democratic freedom and, judging by recent events, were openly prepared to use violence, bloodshed and imprisonment to silence their opponents.

It would appear that politicians and maybe the media are not interested in the real feelings of people, but prefer to drown themselves in the twisted world of politics.

The Tory Government very swiftly sent troops and ships 8,000 miles to regain a barren, non-strategic land and are now spending millions of pounds setting up Fortresses Falklands, but they refused to be involved with their own Commonwealth citizens in "Garrison Grenada".

Must we now believe that there were more votes to be gained by action in the former but not in the latter - or do the Government no longer have the courage of their convictions? The United States, for all its faults, and for its own reasons, has clearly demonstrated to Britain that it must accept its responsibility to help the Commonwealth countries. Therefore the time has now come for Parliament to stop senseless argument and allow the Government to take positive action in helping Grenada to restore peace, law and order.

They must also provide actual involvement by helping Grenada to continue its programmes of development and rebuild its stagnant

economy, whilst ensuring that a government is elected that really is the people's popular choice.

Yours sincerely,
FABIAN BULLEN,
Potters Green,
Dane End,
Ware,
Hertfordshire,
October 26.

From Mr S. C. Pigott

Sir, After Grenada, what price Afghanistan? Has invasion become acceptable for putting down the particular bunch of leftist thugs you don't happen to fancy?

Yours faithfully,
S. C. PIGOTT,
23 Vincent Square, SW1,
October 25.

From Mr Martin Russell

Sir, In your leader today (October 26) I find in the fifth paragraph the sentence: "In Grenada last week law and order had broken down and a regime with no semblance of popular mandate had come to power by murder and violence, thereby partly removing itself from the protection of the law."

I submit, Sir, that this should have been the first sentence of your first paragraph. I find it deplorable that her Majesty's Government should not have used its constitutional powers to the full by backing the United States and our Caribbean friends.

We are proud to have American forces in our own country, so why not in Grenada?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN RUSSELL,
Brook's,
St James's Street, SW1,
October 26.

From Mr Tony Baldry, MP for Banbury (Conservative)

Sir, I find it very difficult to see any distinction whatsoever between the United States invasion of Grenada and the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands. Can you?

Yours faithfully,
TONY BALDRY,
House of Commons,
October 25.

- if the Government would only give the lead - a country-wide volunteer Home Defence Force of 700,000 (20,000 platoons of 35 apiece) which would almost certainly sharply reduce, if not eliminate, this threat.

If conventional hostilities should ever break out between the Soviet Union and Nato one may be quite sure that the diversionary brigades would be used early on to the fullest possible advantage all over the country and the existence of this Home Defence Force would be one more powerful deterrent to war if it were in place - and known to be in place - to prevent this from happening before hostilities broke out.

We all hope that this will never happen, but as the Prime Minister said when speaking in Ottawa last month, "the Russians must never be tempted to believe they could win a war against the West".

Britain therefore should at least be prepared for the worst and can be prepared for the worst at a trivial cost (in the context of a Defence Budget of £16bn or more) added to a firm determination fostered by the Government. It is high time that the Government gave a lead in the creation of such a Home Defence Force, which would be part of the Forces of the Crown under the control of Parliament in the same way as the regular Forces.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WILLS,
Sandford Park,
Sandford St Martin, Oxford,
October 15.

God's person

From the Reverend Robert Llewellyn

Sir, Let it be thought that the urge to recognise the motherhood of God is peculiarly modern, will you allow the words of Julian of Norwich (about whom we first read "As truly as God is our father so just as truly is he our mother"). There is much more to the same effect in her *Revelations of Divine Love*, completed in about 1393.

To call God he or she affirms that personality in the Godhead is not less than that which we experience in ourselves, even though we know it to be vastly beyond anything our human minds can comprehend. It is the only protection language offers against "it" which would make God less than personal.

To call God he and she additionally affirms that we humans (made in God's image) are to learn to integrate within ourselves the masculine and feminine elements (the animus and anima) which belong to us all.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LLEWELLYN,
(Chaplain at the Julian Shrine),
c/o All Hallows,
Russett Road,
Norwich,
October 20.

Valid marriages

From Mrs J. E. B. Marsh

Sir, The General Synod of the Church of England might ponder Professor F. M. Stinton's statement that "at the middle of the twelfth century, when the marriage law of England at last became clear, English churchmen were plainly committed to the canonical doctrine that a valid marriage is contracted by the mere declaration of a man and a woman that they take each other as man and wife" (*Anglo-Saxon England*, page 662). In the matter of remarriage in the lifetime of a spouse this had been allowed on compassionate grounds by a seventh-century Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus.

Today couples are being misled into thinking that the sacrament of marriage is administered by the clergy rather than by the couple to each other and that consequently a wedding in church is a different proposition from the blessing of a marriage. Yet in the former case the Anglican priest acts as surrogate to the registrar, ie, as legal witness, and in both cases he bestows a blessing in the name of God.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH ST BARBE MARSH,
Chaise House, Yatton Keynell,
Chippingham, Wiltshire.

Change in rules for benefit

From the Minister of State for Social Security

Sir, The new supplementary benefit rules mentioned by Pat Healey in her article on October 21 are intended to put a stop to a situation where public funds could be used to meet any charge, however high.

Under the old rules any charge whatever had to be met if it was unreasonable to expect the person concerned to move. The new arrangements remove this open-ended obligation. Instead, there will be three upper limits in each locality - for nursing homes, residential care homes and for others.

In many cases, of course, payments will be well below the limit. Since claimants get only the amount they actually have to pay. There has not been a nursing home limit before and charges in these homes are higher than in other kinds of accommodation. But as the old open-ended power was largely used for nursing homes they should under the new system be no higher than charges previously met - and this is the important point - a maximum is being set to the amount paid in any locality.

When the Social Security Advisory Committee reported on the new regulations in July their main concern was not that too much would be paid but too little. They said that a system where the claimant had to rely entirely on the reasonableness of the limits could not function unless the limits were realistic. In preparing for the new system, therefore, supplementary benefit officers have been asked to take particular care to set realistic limits. Otherwise claimants, often elderly and infirm, could simply be unable to get accommodation.

The fact is that for many years private residential homes and nursing homes have been an important part of the range of services available for elderly people and have increased the range of choice open to those in need of care. The Government see no reason to restrict that choice. Local authorities and health authorities themselves can and do make use of these homes by paying for residents and patients in them. This is a sensible and desirable way of making the fullest use of the resources available for care.

Residential homes are subject to statutory registration and inspection by local authorities and nursing homes by district health authorities. The Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudication Act 1983 strengthened these safeguards.

To assist registration authorities the Government has invited expert working parties from the Centre for Policy on Ageing and the National Association of Health Authorities to draw up guidelines on standards of accommodation and management.

Yours faithfully,
RHODES BOYSON,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1,
October 25.

Argentine books

From Lord Kilmarnock

Sir, As a very modest customer of Mr Cutler's I would like to support his letter, under the heading "Argentine books anomaly", in your issue of October 22.

Argentine publishers had a long and honourable tradition of publishing the complete works of major Spanish poets, such as Antonio Machado and Miguel Hernandez, when these works were either banned or issued in emaciated editions in Spain. It seems absurd to penalise both the publishers and their main British customers at a time when we should surely be encouraging Argentina to resume her proper rôle in the mainstream of hispanic culture.

Yours faithfully,
KILMARNOCK,
House of Lords,
October 24.

Miskitos' rights

From Mr Russell E. Chambers

Sir, I disagree most strongly with Jean Kirkpatrick on many issues, but the treatment of Miskito Indians by the Sandinista regime is not amongst them (Graham Greene's letter, October 15).

In August of 1982 I was present at a meeting in New York between a delegation of Miskito Indians and representatives both from the International League for Human Rights and the United Nations. The accounts they gave, the photographs of brutally maimed children and adults, the documented reports on the treatment of themselves, their families and their villages gave all too clear a picture.

To be rehoused in what are prisoner of war camps and to be subjected to the most horrific form of persuasion to do so, amounts to a terrible and fundamental violation of the Miskito Indians' human rights.

I would ask Graham Greene not to rely only on the words of somebody working in one of these camps, but to speak to an Indian who has been on the receiving end of the whims of the Sandinista regime in getting there at all.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL E. CHAMBERS,
16 Alexander Square, SW3,
October 17.

The young idea

From Dr A. C. Scott

Sir, A door in this hospital bears the legend, "Neonatal secretary".

Yours truly,
A. C. SCOTT,
Ninewells Hospital and Medical School,
Dundee,
October 17.

THE ARTS

Theatre

Demented guests in the family madhouse

Penelope Keith, a commanding leading lady who excels at charades, and Donald Pickering, on the point of hilariously blowing his cool



Hay Fever

Queen's

Anyone revisiting the Bliss household with memories of a "very comfortable and extremely unkind" front hall will hardly know the place as it appears on the Queen's stage. Spruced up by Carl Toms, with Gainsboroughs lining the pillared stairway, every plumped satin cushion in place, and no trace of Simon's messy cartoons, it exudes the glacial welcome of a private clinic rather than the affluent chaos of Coward's Bohemian den.

It is an entirely appropriate

setting for Penelope Keith, who now adds the role of Judith Bliss to the list of commanding leading ladies whom, with great comic skill, she has transformed into the likeness of critical shoppers in the glove department.

As viewers of *The Good Life* may recall, she is in her element as a stockbroking wife dabbling in the arts on the side. But, with the sense of bourgeois practicalities that she inescapably projects, it is impossible to see her as Coward's *monstrous theatre* for whom a family reprise of *Love's Labour's Lost* has more reality than playing the hostess.

Remember Judith's line to the maid when four visitors

arrive instead of one: "Will you get various rooms ready." For Coward's character, such mundane details are none of her business. For Miss Keith, they are a matter of sharp calculation and passing the buck. As a result, no laugh.

However, there are more ways than one of making guests feel uncomfortable; and if Miss Keith does it by excelling them at charades, and making swift returns from extravagant gestures to deadpan snubs, the effect is much the same.

David Delve's Sandy and Abigail McKern's Jackie have good reason to creep down to breakfast the next morning,

bolting into the library with toast clamped in the teeth or shedding tears over the haddock, before sneaking out of the madhouse with their fellow guests.

Kim Grant's production is deftly stage-managed. Exits and entrances are presented with maximum comic impact, and excellent timing - whether father-Bliss's leisurely parting bombshells or Simon's explosive departures as he yanks his next girl off into the garden. The climax to each act gets full force, particularly that of the second act for which Mr Grant devises an elaborate tea-party ballet ending with the sight of the family obviously gorging

away among the starving guests.

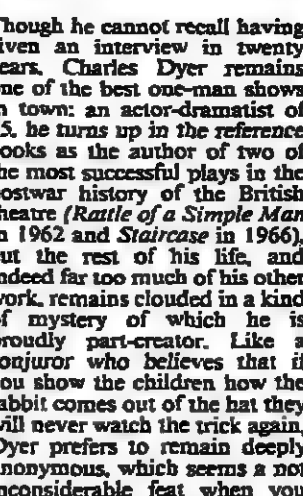
The production also excels in all-out family quarrels, which bring out the best in Mark Payton's puppyish Simon and Rosalyn Lander's straight-faced Sorel. What is lacking is a continuous family style - only which reunites him with the director Donald McWhinnie for the first time since *Rattle and Hum* in 1962 and *Staircase* in 1966, but the rest of his life, and indeed far too much of his other work, remains clouded in a kind of mystery of which he is proudly part-creator. Like a conjuror who believes that if you show the children how the rabbit comes out of the hat they will never catch the trick again, Dyer prefers to remain deeply anonymous, which seems a not inconsiderable feat when you then come face-to-face with one of the most manic and entertaining solo digressors in the business.

Now however there is a chance to see where he has been these last few years: his new comedy *Lovers Dancing* (one which reunites him with the director Donald McWhinnie for the first time since *Rattle and Hum* in 1962 and *Staircase* in 1966, but the rest of his life, and indeed far too much of his other work, remains clouded in a kind of mystery of which he is proudly part-creator. Like a conjuror who believes that if you show the children how the rabbit comes out of the hat they will never catch the trick again, Dyer prefers to remain deeply anonymous, which seems a not inconsiderable feat when you then come face-to-face with one of the most manic and entertaining solo digressors in the business.)

Irving Wardle

Charles Dyer, whose *Lovers Dancing* opens at the Albery tonight, makes a rare break-out from anonymity in interview with Sheridan Morley

A blessed state of inadequacy



Dyer: "The wrong sort of monstache"

Though he cannot recall having given an interview in twenty years, Charles Dyer remains one of the best one-man shows in town: an actor-dramatist of 55, he turns up in the reference books as the author of two of the most successful plays in the postwar history of the British theatre (*Rattle of a Simple Man* in 1962 and *Staircase* in 1966), but the rest of his life, and indeed far too much of his other work, remains clouded in a kind of mystery of which he is proudly part-creator. Like a conjuror who believes that if you show the children how the rabbit comes out of the hat they will never catch the trick again, Dyer prefers to remain deeply anonymous, which seems a not inconsiderable feat when you then come face-to-face with one of the most manic and entertaining solo digressors in the business.

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certain cards to be laid on the table. Mr Dyer does not fit easily into any historical or critical theories about the postwar British theatre: he is not a child of the subsidized companies, nor a money-making Shaftesbury Avenue dinosaur. Like Pinter and Osborne and most of the best dramatists of our or any time he was originally an actor, but he does not come of the Royal Court or the National or the RSC or the pubs or the clubs. He is a loner, and what he writes about is loneliness. Harold Hobson once noted that "against dispiriting odds, Dyer's people are capable of behaving unexpectedly well - that is one reason why his work is so much more exhilarating than that of most of his contemporaries."

Nobody who saw *Scrofula* and *Magee in Staircase* at the Aldwych (or even Burton and Harrison in the disappointing movie version) could have failed to realize they were in the presence of some great writing: what may have been less obvious is that they were watching the middle part of a trilogy of loneliness made up on either side by *Rattle* and a play called *Mother Adam* which got critically destroyed at Hampstead in 1973 despite the fact that Hobson (again) called it "one of the few real tragedies of our time."

The plays belong together: *Rattle* is about man and woman, *Staircase* about man and man, *Mother Adam* about man and mother. Now we have a play about couple and couple, and the pattern develops: "My plays are all about carrying on when you aren't needed. What's wrong with the world today is that very few of us are really needed; the great thing is to carry on in the face of that realization."

And Dyer is nothing if not resilient. The only child of a travelling salesman, he was born in Shrewsbury and grew up in Ilford and Manchester and Barnet, where his father was travelling at the time. At the age of 17, with no theatre in the blood, he took a job as a call-boy at the Hulme Hippodrome in Manchester and started almost immediately to write.

"I learnt very early that the only way to be a playwright was to be an actor first. That way you were at least inside the company instead of relying on the poet. That way you could at least hand over your plays to the director in person. Besides, my early plays were terrible, so I had to make my living as an actor. I worked for Wolfelt, for Aneur McMaster, played old Robert Morley roles and toured for 30 weeks in *The Entertainer* wondering how Olivier could ever have been as good in the role as I was. Before that I used to sell vacuum cleaners, and recite soliloquies from Shakes-

peare in the RAF. Then I was a stooge to Terry Thomas and took over in *Worm's Eye View* at the Whitehall. Then I was the sleazy waiter in the film of *Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner*. What else is a playwright supposed to do to make a living for a wife and three sons?

"Sometimes I used to be rehearsing some Ray Cooney farce in Southsea and playing another of my own in Portsmouth on the same day; other times I lived off *Wanted One Body*, a thriller of mine which mercifully is still the one that really pays the rent in bad years. I started off trying to be Agatha Christie, and only became myself years later. I reckon a play takes three years to write, and then four years after that to get produced. Most of the people who read *Rattle* and said they wanted to do it had died before the first night."

"For a long time, the acting paid for the writing. I used to get five pounds a week from the theatre in Crews for acting, and about five pence a week for the writing. Now it's the other way round because I still act a bit, though I never found it easy. Casting directors used to tell me I had the wrong sort of monstache. Eight plays of mine were staged at the King's, Southsea, but none of them got much further and that was when I taught myself to expect nothing to eld on regardless."

"I come of no tradition, have no friends in the theatre, have never seen a play unless I had to act in it. All my plays start as novels, simply because that's the way I have to write them to get the full picture. Not that anybody ever really understands what the plays are about, at least not critics. *Staircase* is no more about homosexuality than *Rattle* was about impotence, and both are plays about loneliness. I only realized that the two men in *Staircase* were homosexual long after I had started writing the play."

"My plays tend to lie around on people's desks a lot: there's one I haven't seen since 1974, but on the cover I wrote PETER HALL'S OFFICE COPY DO NOT REMOVE and I think it's been there ever since. The great thing is not to get depressed, and not to believe all you read: I have a letter from Lord Olivier promising to do *Staircase* with Albert Finney at the first Chichester Festival, and I never did find out what happened. Years later Tynan wrote to me asking for a contribution to *Oh Calcutta!* but I don't believe in dirty words so I declined, and I think that led to a certain coolness with the National Theatre."

"But somewhere in the world somebody is always doing *Rattle* and somebody else is always doing *Wanted One Body*, and somebody else is always doing *Staircase*, and that's good to know. The great thing is to write your plays so that no actor or director can mess them around in rehearsal. I don't ever meet other playwrights: the only time I ever went to a dramatist's club dinner, C. P. Snow told me I was decadent so I haven't been back. What I've done is create a language of my own, for people who want to share their inadequacies with other inadequate people. But I'm still marching into Jordan: I'll be here a long time after a lot of other writers have been locked up in their niches. You can destroy the Sixties and the Seventies and the Eighties, but you can never destroy a simple mind."

Buried Treasure

Tricycle

What a strangely old-fashioned play to find at this address. Sweet-tempered apart from two hard-edged characters needed for the plot, Olwen Wymark's comedy exhumes those well-loved figures, the donnish bachelor boss and the spinster secretary doomed to flower and languish unnoticed. Completing the cast are the male char from Hongkong and, as if to emphasize the echoes of *Carous Flower*, a mini-jungle of house plants which get successively encouraged, confined in, eavesdropped among and addressed by Miss Cheryl Kennedy as "smug little bastards".

This is the home of a freelance author (Michael Jayston) employing Prunella Scales to appear every morning in a prim blouse and take down dictated chapters of *Roman Days Along the River Thames*. Just as they get to Boadicea, his former wife (Miss Kennedy) arrives to reclaim him, having got wind of a fortune that he will inherit if possessed of a wife and child. She finds an ally in Miss Scales's kid brother (Robert Glenister), who fancies her and is hell-bent on exploding Mr Jayston's pretence to have remarried already.

Alongside the comedy of intrigue - sometimes very funny, as when Miss Kennedy masquerades as a bashful

Belgian lady - is some tender exploration of character. Miss Scales finds herself impersonating the wife she always wanted to be, dressing for the part and flourishing a Harrods account card, while Mr Jayston, vainly seeking substitutes for a long-dead first girlfriend, despairs of being happy again. The rules of romantic comedy demand a happy ending, foreseeably with Miss Scales paired to the affectionate houseboy (David Yip), but it comes very contrived. The play could yet make Mrs Wymark's fortune as a little Hollywood comedy vehicle, but its gints of better things make that seem a waste.

Ken Chubb's direction cannot

disguise its unevenness, carrying three thankless parts out of five. But Mr Yip and Miss Scales have many endearing moments, he recalling their happy chais on Shakespeare in the library, she confronting her taller rival nose-to-nose and then thoughtfully improving the angle by stepping four paces back.

Two other ladies need apologies from Mr Stephanie Howard, designer of the handsome sets and costumes for the Oxford *Duchess of Malfi* reviewed on Monday, and Stephanie Fayerman, currently appearing in the RSC's *Maydays*, whose name I inexplicably wrote instead.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Unlocking the secrets of a bygone age

Sequentia

Wigmore Hall

Since the heyday of David Munrow's Early Music Centre and Michael Morrow's Musica Reservata a decade ago, medieval music seems to have declined in interest among both performing groups and audiences: the early-music bubble is now bloated with the baroque and beyond, where the challenge posed by unknown repertoires is replaced by the ear-tickling reinterpretation of the familiar.

If any group could reverse

this disturbing trend it would surely be one like Sequentia, a mainly American quartet of singer-players based in Germany who made their long overdue British debut in the Early Music Centre Festival on Tuesday. I first encountered them by accident, in a candlelit room in a medieval castle during the Holland Festival a few years ago, and I have never forgotten the piercing impact of their performance. There are no frills, no musical tosh of instruments on parade, and the pieces are all substantial.

The singers, Barbara Thorn-

ton and Benjamin Bagby, cultivate a style that is mellifluous but direct, relaxed but sharp-edged. At their best, as in the magnificent early English sequence *Samson dux fortissime*, they can sustain 15 minutes of gripping, eloquent drama with no more than a couple of fiddles for accompaniment. It is open to argument, perhaps, whether such a piece should be performed dramatically, but its intricately rhymed Latin text and mosaic-like construction from musical cells are both respected and brilliantly projected in Sequentia's version.

The group seems to work from the music outwards, not imposing on it any preordained

twentieth-century sensibility: Peter Abelard's profound lament, the *Planctus David*, was done quietly, unhysterically, with Bagby's falsetto chiming in eerie unison with Thornton's intense reading of the text. In some *Spruchdichtung* from Germany at the end of the programme, the quartet relaxed to produce some witty, pungent comments on the artistic life of the time, half-sung, half-declaimed. But its greatest achievement was to unlock the secrets of a former age in a way that was far more than merely entertaining.

Nicholas Kenyon

Philip Fowke

Goldsmiths' Hall

John McCabe was a reasonably safe choice for a commission from the City Music Society, but the resulting *Haydn Variations*, which had their premiere from Philip Fowke, their dedicatee, on Tuesday, proved to be a particularly engaging essay.

The title is meant to imply that these are variations on one of Haydn's formal procedures as

well as on one of his themes. In fact, his "alternating variation" concept is skilfully extended.

Sometimes, for example, variations are combined, and phrases from different variations at some points alternate. The theme itself consists of the first two phrases from Haydn's Piano Sonata in G minor, and these only surface in the slow middle section. They are heard in the midst of quite foreign harmonies which create the impression that this theme is being remembered uncertainly.

Mr McCabe derives everything from it, however, and the piece falls into three linked sections which suggest the overall shape of a sonata rather than a set of variations. This feeling is strengthened by an obvious yet effective contrast between the subjective nature of the slow parts and the outward-going virtuosity of the rest.

Quite admirable was Mr Fowke's performance, both in its intellectual grasp of the music's carefully entwined complexities and in its pianistic

mastery. Mr McCabe's work can seem dry to some tastes, including that of the present reviewer, but this time artistic ingenuity won the day.

Max Harrison

Television

Second sight

Jorge Luis Borges, blessed by God "who with splendid irony gave me books and blindness", describes the way his disability stole up on him as he describes everything else, with affectionate detachment. Father, grandmother and great-grandfather had all died blind, "so I knew what lay in store for me". Black and red were the first colours to go, then the others in succession. "Vivid yellow was the last colour left. Now I live in a greyish mist." Does he feel a sense of loss? "No, things are not lost, I remember them. And I feel places. I feel England when I went there, and I feel England today." As he says that, turning his long, carefully appraising face towards his interlocutor, one senses how much more acute his perceptive faculties are than mere common-or-garden sight.

"Read only what you enjoy", his father had instructed him as a lad. "And so I did, all through my life." He began with the *Grimsby Lewis Carroll*, Stevenson, Twain, H. G. Wells, *The Arabian Nights*. "I always thought of paradise as a library, especially of English and of nineteenth-century books. Large, red-bound volumes, not paperbacks of course."

"In French literature you think of schools and politics, in English literature you think of individuals. Of individual dreamers, Alice, Macbeth, *The Time of the Ancient Mariner*, all these things are dreams." So are his own stories, their pivotal

sentences sometimes even dictated during sleep. "I don't choose the subjects, those things are given me."

His stories are haunted by the image of the double which, since he only writes about himself, must mean his own Borges? He is sick of Borges, the man to whom absurd things happen, like fame. He lives the smell of words and coffee, but the other uses those things in a stagey way. Watching a dramatization of one of his stories, in which the man in the white suit suicidally picks up a knife to fight an invincible opponent, the other Borges speaks. "Let's say it's an example of individual, personal courage. People have to worship things. Why not courage? Courage for its own sake, not for a cause or a country."

For this suddenly vivid acquaintance I am indebted to two programmes, Frank Delaney (BBC2, Monday) and *Arca: Borges and I* (BBC2, last night). The first was a straightforward studio interview, the second a conversation under the Argentine sun, interwoven with filmed dramatizations of three of the stories, but in each case what lingered in the mind was the consistently memorable, and memorably consistent, subject. As all programmes about writers should, but as too few do, these both amounted to the simple injunction: read the books.

Michael Church

Sunda

Shaw Theatre

Coming from a large mountainous region in west Java, the Sunda Dance Company are at the Shaw Theatre this week as part of a tour organized by Arts Worldwide. Their programme offers an attractively naive version of styles familiar from the work of other visitors from south-east Asia. The main item, in fact, is a sort of village treatment of a story from the Indian epic *Ramayana*.

Apart from its speed (dealing in about 40 minutes with what would take hours in Kathakali style), a distinguishing feature of the Sunda treatment is that the performers wear masks in place of the elaborate traditional Indian make-up. That makes for some oddities - a smirking fixed smile, for instance, even during alarm or battle - but has a quaint charm. However, I enjoyed more the short dances in the first half. As in some Indian dance, footwork is limited to not much more

Dance

than changing the orientation of the body, when three performers in a folk dance suddenly travel a yard or so forward, it is quite startling.

The hands carry much of the activity, also the head and shoulders; some dances begin or end with the performers kneeling. The way they sometimes enter or leave the stage (with a little shuffling barefoot step on quarter-point) while the music is playing gives the impression that they could go on longer if inclined. Yet the dances themselves are quite formal, conveying, through remarkably similar movements differently used, a refined or aggressive nature, extending from a sub-

missive trio for women to a cheerful martial-arts solo for a man.

The music is primarily that of a small gamelan orchestra, in which one player (apparently the leader) doubles on a kind of fiddle, another provides a sometimes syncopated accompaniment on drums, and the musicians at times add a vocal element in which each contributes short single notes to a complex melodic pattern. A slightly comic double-reed instrument and drums accompany the warlike solo, and there is a pleasant musical interlude from a chamber group of two bamboo flutes and two zithers.

John Percival

ACADEMY 3
SIMONE SIGNORET - PHILIPPE NOIRET
in
L'ETOILE DU NORD PG
English sub-titles
"You could barely ask for a greater pleasure in the cinema"
DAILY MAIL

"A revelation... astounding... visually towering..."
"marvellous... immensely enjoyable..."
"breathtaking magnificence..."
LUCHINO VISCONTI'S
THE LEOPARD
STARTS GATE THEATRE TODAY
GATE MAYFAIR 493/2031

David Butler on
"Brilliant... Zelig"
Bravo.
DAILY MAIL
NOW SHOWING
WARNER WEST END
ABC FRANK RD
SATS CLASSIC
SCREENED AT THE CINEMA
ISLINGTON

"One of the most profoundly rewarding films ever made."
"Unquestionably one of the most important artists ever to use film as his medium... one of cinema's indisputable works of art."
DAVID HOPKINS/FRANCIS & TAYLOR
TOKYO STORY
"Ozu is one of the greatest artists in the history of cinema."
JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR THE TIMES
"Momentously subtle... Extraordinarily beautiful!"
GATE THEATRE THE GARDENS
CINEMA NOTTING HILL
272 2210 777 5755



Out from the Tower: Henry VIII's Tonlet Armour
Michael Naughton visits the Antique Dealers' Fair, which continues until Saturday

Exquisitely graced

The Antique Dealers' Fair at Burlington House, which runs until Saturday, can claim to offer, for our delight and for sale, some of the finest antiques and works of art in the world. It also provides a rare opportunity to see treasures from the collections of the Royal Family and from the Worcester Company of Goldsmiths, and a unique loan from the Tower of London.

The area for display had been increased this year and 13 spacious galleries culminate in the Octagon transformed into "Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's Room". "Royal Patronage" is the theme of the fair and above the fireplace in the Royal Drawing Room hang the Queen's painting of Burlington House by Antonio Visentini and Francesco Zuccarelli.

A spectacular loan from the Queen Mother - the patron of the fair - involves 16 rolls of rare eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper, these hang as a backdrop in the room.

Treasure from the Goldsmiths' Hall includes seven historical silver exhibits, each of outstanding interest. The James I Grace Cup was given by Charles II to John Coleston, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, in 1683. The Tower of London has sent Henry VIII's Tonlet Armour, the first time it has left its home for 300 years. This piece is one

of only three harnesses listed in Henry's inventory of 1547 and is believed to have been worn at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.

It is appropriate that Burlington House should be the setting for fine paintings. A portrait of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt the Younger by John Hoppner, R.A., is offered by Owen Edgar, who also shows a Turner watercolour of Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Richard Philip shows a portrait of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, by William Larkin. Sabin Galleries have a portrait of Sarah Milton, the poet's mother, and Spink display a painting of the Marquis Cornwallis, K.G., splendid in his robes as Governor General of India. Trafalgar Galleries have an immaculate Conception by Francisco de Zurbaran only recently discovered.

English taste has always been seen in its domestic architecture, interior decoration and furnishing. Perhaps the most popular display here is the furniture. The Queen Mother's Room is exquisitely graced with rare pieces, but all the galleries display outstanding items. H. Blairman & Sons have a George III marquetry commode. Partridge a pair of eighteenth-century eagle console tables, Pelham Galleries a seventeenth-century harpsichord, Alexander & Berendt Ltd. a pair of magnificent Louis XV commodes probably by Boulle.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Hongkong talk hits Shell

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, Oct 17. Dealings end, Oct 28. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

Shares of the Shell oil company were weak yesterday on persistent speculation that it planned a large deal in nervous and unsettled Hongkong. According to talk in the colony, Shell is on the verge of buying the 35 per cent shareholding in Hongkong Electric which is now held by the deeply troubled Hongkong Land.

The property group is in urgent need of a cash injection and the £200m such a sale would realise would be welcomed.

If Shell, the colony's favourite to mount a bid, remains on the sidelines many believe that one of the leading American conglomerates may be attracted to the group which does not have a high share rating compared with other utility shares.

A bid for full control of Hongkong Electric would cost about £600m.

The Exxon Oil Company is already involved with another Hong Kong power company, China Light and Power.

Shell shares dipped 8p to 550p yesterday.

Elsewhere, share prices spent another quiet day as insti-

The expected agreed bid from William Holdings, the engineer and car dealer, for Garford-Lilly emerged yesterday. It places a value of £5.4m on the engineering, plastics and wood working company.

Broker Grisonson Grant has confirmed its intention to offer 1.8 million shares (12 per cent) in the French Connection, the fashion designer and supplier, on the USM at 123p a share on the p/e of 13.9. The group is forecasting pretax profits of £2.9m for the year and the shares should have little trouble in opening at between the 135p and 140p.

tutional investors remained firmly entrenched on the sidelines looking for the next piece of good news.

The FT Index had opened 3.8 up closed a mere 1.0 higher at 690, but turnover remained pitifully thin with the action

fixed on bid and specialist situations. Among the leaders ICI fluctuated wildly ahead of third quarter figures later today, but closed all square at 570p. Analysts have been looking for pre-tax profits of between £130m to £140m, but the group may be capable of something in excess of £150m. This compares with a meagre £58m last year.

Bid speculation again boosted shares of London Brick a firm takeover favourite recently. Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust recently increased its stake to about 9.5 per cent and now it looks as though another big buyer has appeared on the scene. At last night's close of 102 1/2p, up 4p, the group is valued at £143.2m.

Gilts produced gains of up to 50p in longs still responding warmly to the downward pressure on interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic and the latest balance of payments

figures. On the foreign exchange the pound lost 30 points to close at \$1.4965.

Meanwhile, in stores, Grattan, the mail order group, stood out with a rise of 4p to 52p, after 54p, following a visit to the company by a broker. But English China Clay held steady.

First National Finance Corp rose 4p to 64p yesterday just a whisker short of the year's high on hopes of an imminent bid for the company. At last night's closing price, the group is valued at £137m, but the company says it is not aware of any bid.

at 109p, despite a recent buy recommendation from broker Scrimgeour Kemp Gee.

Coleman Milne, the specialist vehicle manufacturer controlled by Mr Michael Ashcroft rose 1p to 51p on news that Mr David Wickins of British Car Auctions has emerged as a 5 per cent shareholder. Coleman owns 14

per cent of Group Lotus which it now virtually controls along with Mr Wickins whose BCA owns 26 per cent.

This is only the latest example of the Ashcroft Wickins double act which has been in full swing at both Black & Edgington and Cope Allman. Coleman Milne and Lotus are exploring ways of co-operating and could one day merge.

The success of the bid is a foregone conclusion with undertakings to accept from directors and family holdings totalling almost 52 per cent. The terms are one Williams share and 60p in cash for every two in Garford, equivalent to 82 1/2p.

Associated Dairies rose 2p to 168p following some encouraging news from Mr Noel Stoddale, chairman, in his annual address to shareholders. He said that existing stores have for some months been increasing their volume sales and the group's new southern stores are now trading well in excess of budget.

Shortage of stock continued to keep stores on the move with Baxton 12p higher at 342p and Comet 17p stronger at 290p.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
A & M Hires (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0
Admiral Computer (10p)	100	0

BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

MEDIUMS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

LONGS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
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101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

A - B

Company	Price	Change
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0
101.75	101.75	0

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Month	Rate
1 month	1.4965
3 months	1.4965
6 months	1.4965
9 months	1.4965
12 months	1.4965

Money Market

Rate	Value
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965

Other Markets

Market	Rate
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965

Dollar Spot Rates

Rate	Value
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965

Euro-Deposits

Rate	Value
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965

Gold

Rate	Value
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965
1.4965	1.4965

THE TIMES 1000

1982/1983

The World's Top Companies

The 1000 leading companies with all statistical data

The 1000 leading companies with all statistical data

The 1000 leading companies with all statistical data

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 690.0 up 1.0
FT 1000 81.94 up 0.34
Bargains: 17.901
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 92.88 down 1.06
New York Dow Jones
Average 1247.15 down 5.29
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,248.55 up 13.78
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 797.85 up 24.93
Amsterdam 147.7 up 0.8
Sydney: AO Index 677.3 up 0.3
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 1009.2 down 8.3
Brussels General Index
124.11 down 0.41
Paris: CAC Index 141.2 up 0.8
Zurich: SKA General 289.9 up 0.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling 1.4985 down 0.0030
Index 83.6 down 0.1
DM 3.913
FF 11.928
Yen 439.12
Dollar
Index 128.4 up 0.4
DM 2.6150
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4975
Dollar DM 2.6190
INTERNATIONAL
ECU20.576813
SDR20.708776

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9 1/2-9 3/4
3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 3/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/2-9 3/4
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 10 1/2-10 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$395.25 pm \$392.60
close \$388.00 (\$259.25)
New York latest \$388.40
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$400-400.50 (\$267.25-268.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$91.50-92.50 (\$61.00-61.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

INTERIM: Allied Leather Industries, Barlows, Coates Brothers, De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, Feb International, Norman Hay, Philip Hill Investment Trust, ICI (third quarter), Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers, Toshiba Corporation United Ceramic Distributors, Weeks Associates.
FINALS: David Dixon Group, DPCE Holdings, McKee/Knie Brothers, Manganese Bronze, S. Simpson, Stewart & Wight, Stocklake Holdings, Walker & Homar Group.
ECONOMIC STATISTICS: Energy Trends (August): Overseas Travel and Tourism (August), Unemployment and Unfilled Vacancies (September Find).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Camore, 164-170 Queens Road, Sheffield (12.30).
Datastream, Butchers' Hall, EC1 (10.00).
Hemmerling Brooks, Meadow Lane, Long Eaton, Nottingham (noon).
Kwahu, 25-35 City Road, EC1 (noon).
Neespand, Kenwood Hall, Kenwood Road, Sheffield (12.15).
Palmerston Investment Trust, Hendon Hall Hotel, NW4 (11.00).
The Renwick Group, Renwick House, Paignton, Devon (noon).
J. Saville Gordon Group, Midland Hotel, Birmingham (noon).
James Walker Goldsmith & Silverware, 1 Glenage Road, SW1 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Avana Group profits are still rising strongly, thanks to its food business with Marks & Spencer and a rising trade in own-label breakfast cereals. The company is introducing more new products than ever, but its shares are now asking for high profit performance. Page 17
● Release of a \$500m loan to Argentina has been indefinitely postponed after a number of banks opposed the disbursement. The \$500m is part of a \$1.5bn credit to Argentina and will now be delayed until after Argentina's elections this weekend.

Britain's trade swings into £110m surplus after heavy deficits

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's trade with the rest of the world swung into the black last month for only the third time this year. The surplus of £110m in September far surpassed City expectations - followed deficits of £138m in August and £350m in July. But it is too early to tell whether this signals an improvement in Britain's underlying trade balance which has deteriorated sharply this year. The monthly figures are highly erratic and those for the third quarter as a whole suggest a further worsening in trade performance, with exports slightly lower and imports rather higher than in the spring. The traditional surplus on trade in invisibles - services such as banking, insurance and shipping - valued at an estimated £160m a month in the third quarter, pushed up the balance of payments current

account surplus to £270m last month, from £22m in August and a deficit of £190m in July. This brings the current account surplus for the first nine months of 1983 to £568m, putting well out of reach the £1,500m surplus projected in the Budget for the full year. The pickup in the domestic economy this year has sucked in more imports through markets for British exports remain depressed. The volume of imports in the third quarter was more than 10 per cent up on a year earlier, while exports grew by just over 1 per cent, after a short-lived surge last winter. Trade officials said yesterday that import penetration appeared to have increased in recent months while the underlying level of exports, excluding oil, had declined since the beginning of the year.

	UK TRADE £m, seasonally adjusted		
	Current Balance	Visible Balance	Invisible Balance
1981	+6547	+3008	+3539
1982	+5428	+2119	+3309
1982 Q2	+824	+119	+705
Q3	+1272	+567	+705
Q4	+2420	+1215	+1205
1983 Q1	+779	-194	+973
Q2	+513	-554	+1067
Q3	+212	-378	+590
1983 July	-190	-380	+190
Aug	+22	-138	+160
Sept	+270	+110	+160

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

The deteriorating trade position is most marked in the manufacturing sector where Britain now runs a deficit for the first time in its industrial history.

Traditionally, Britain has exported manufactured goods to pay for imports of food and

basic materials. Now that role is played by oil. In the first half of 1983 imports of manufactured goods exceeded exports by £1,222m, a turnaround from the second half of 1982 of more than £2,000m. Britain's non-oil trade in goods has been in deficit to the tune of £2,000m a quarter this

year, outweighed - but only just - by the surplus earned on trade in oil. Imports have grown in virtually every sector of the economy. Between the second and third quarters the increases were most marked for chemicals and consumer goods, especially cars, to meet booming demand over the summer. But imports of food and basic materials (other than fuel) fell in the third quarter, suggesting that companies have not been rebuilding stocks. The Government has been hoping that some restocking investment and exports would take over from the consumer spending spree as the impetus behind continuing recovery next year. But the trade figures provide little encouragement. The latest Treasury forecast for the 1983 balance of payments will be published with the Chancellor's autumn statement some time next month.

City Editor's Comment

Whose hands on the electronics?

As if the prospect of industrial action by some staff over Christmas opening hours were not enough, the clearing banks face the prospect of another unwelcome gift from the National Consumer Council. Its report on personal banking services will be published on December 14 and is likely to contain some controversial and robust recommendations. A foretaste of what can be expected emerged yesterday from Mr Jeremy Mitchell, director of the NCC, when he addressed the IT conference on banking electronic technology. New technology and the bearing it has on competition among financial institutions will be issues in the NCC report.

"If consumers are going to get maximum benefit from electronic banking, then the existing barriers to competition need to be examined thoroughly to see whether they really are necessary. In particular, will all types of financial institutions have equal opportunities to provide the new banking technologies?", Mr Mitchell asked. Mr Mitchell argued that banks, building societies and others should be able to compete on an equal footing in supplying services to the consumer and the Government should work to ensure that the legal and regulatory framework allowed this. He pointed out that building societies, for instance, are at a competitive disadvantage as regards payment of wages (it takes several days longer than if wages are paid into a bank account) - although, of course, the advantages are not all on the side of the banks. His premise, however, is that consumers want to be able to choose whether they draw a cheque on a bank or a building society or - once electronic payment at the

Smallest drop in job numbers since 1979

By Frances Williams and Edward Townsend

The number of jobs in the economy fell by 8,000 in the second quarter this year, the smallest drop for four years, as service industries stepped up recruitment. The figures, published yesterday in the official *Employment Gazette*, were nevertheless a disappointment to the Government because they follow preliminary estimates suggesting that employment in the second quarter had risen for the first time since the economic downturn began in 1979.

The fall in the second quarter compared with a drop of 42,000 in the first quarter and 120,000 in the last three months of 1982. Manufacturing employment is still declining, at the rate of 29,000 a month since the beginning of this year. But the service industries have begun to take on new workers after more than two years of almost continuous job losses, with gains of 61,000 in the first quarter and 83,000 in the second.

The strongest employment growth has been in insurance, banking, finance and business services. Since 1980 output per person employed in manufacturing has jumped by more than 18 per cent, as more output has been produced with fewer workers. But productivity as a whole has risen much more slowly - by 2.3 per cent in the last 12 months and nearly 8 per cent since 1980. This is still better than during most of the 1970s. The *Employment Gazette* also reports that 2.9m days have been lost through strikes in the first nine months of this year,



Nigel Lawson: pressed for higher capital spending

the lowest since the exceptional year of 1976, and only a third of the 8m averaged in the same period over the past decade.

Business leaders stressed forcibly to the Chancellor Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday their concern that the patchy economic recovery is in danger of petering out unless rapid steps are taken to strengthen industry. Edward Townsend writes. In advance of next month's autumn financial statement by Mr Lawson, the CBI, led by the director general, Sir Terence Beckett, pressed industry's demands for increases in capital spending on public projects while holding down current expenditure. The CBI also wants the Government to scrap the remainder of the national insurance surcharge, the tax on jobs that Mrs Thatcher has promised to abolish. Employers do not want the money recouped by increasing contributions on basic National Insurance.

New stock market index planned

By Derek Pain

A stock market index, covering 100 shares and with a minute-by-minute update, may be introduced next year. Preliminary talks are now taking place.

The index could be run by the Stock Exchange, the London International Financial Futures Exchange, or the *Financial Times* or all three. Many believe that the new index would be essential if the *Life* went ahead with the creation of a stock index futures contract.

Life is considering the introduction of a number of new contracts, including one for index futures.

It is unlikely that any new contract will be launched before March. There is a strong belief in *Life* that the existing indices are not suitable for a futures contract. It is believed that the *Financial Times* 30-share index is too unbalanced and the FT all-share index too cumbersome.

Many *Life* members believe that a stock index futures contract would greatly enhance the general awareness of the fledgling market. Stock futures contracts are already popular in the United States. A study of transatlantic markets suggests that a futures contract can trade up to a 3 per cent premium or discount to the underlying index level at any one time. *Life*, which trades in a variety of financial futures, is housed in the Royal Exchange in the City. It was launched a year ago.

Enterprise forecasts substantial growth

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, the Government's latest privatization candidate, will develop into a substantial exploration and production company over the next few years, its newly-appointed chairman, Mr William Bell, said yesterday.

The company, which has taken over the North Sea oil assets formerly owned by the state-owned British Gas corporation, is expected to raise upwards of £400m when it is floated on the stock market, probably in the second quarter of next year.

The flotation, announced late on Tuesday night in the House of Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will break new ground in the Government's accelerating programme of denationalizing state industries.

The Government intends to sell 100 per cent of the share capital of the new company, something it has only done once before, with the much smaller flotation of Amersham International. It has retained substantial minority stakes in its other large privatization issues, such as Britoil, British Aerospace and Cable and Wireless.

The new company will be coming to market without any trading record as an independent company, and with a management that has only begun to be recruited in the last few weeks. The lack of a trade record will inevitably introduce an element of uncertainty into the company's reception by investors.

Enterprise has inherited from British Gas stakes in six proven oil fields in the North Sea, giving it production of 29,000 barrels a day, a level that is likely to rise to 50,000 barrels a day or more by 1986.

It has also been vested with interests in 20 exploration blocks formerly awarded to British Gas.

Mr Bell, a regional coordinator with Royal Dutch Shell, said that Enterprise Oil was starting from a strong base, but that a great deal still needed to be done.

Although no decision has yet been taken, the Government is likely to retain one "special share" in Enterprise Oil, designed, as with the Britoil issue, to block any unwelcome takeover approaches.

WALL STREET Dow Jones down by 6 points

New York (AP - Dow Jones) - Stocks declined over a widening front in early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about 6 points. It had begun the day with a 2-point gain.

Declines led advances by about 7-to-6, and trading was moderately active.

Mr Arthur Ammann, partner in Boettcher & Co, said the market did not seem too serious about the declines. Data General was up 3 1/2 to 71. International Business Machines was 128, down 1/2. Texas Instruments 111 1/2, down 1/2. General Electric 57 1/2, up 1/2. General Motors 79 1/2, up 1/2. US Steel 27 1/2, down 1/2. Exxon 39 1/2, unchanged. Digital Equipment 67 1/2, down 1/2. Philip Morris 70 1/2, up 1/2. Eastman Kodak 69, down 1/2. Xerox 45 1/2, down 1/2. Monsanto was down 6 1/2 to 104 1/2. Rohm Haas off 1/2 to 72 1/2. Commodore International down 1 1/2 at 37 1/2. Getty Oil up 1/2 to 68 1/2. AMP Inc up 2 to 106 1/2. Saunders Associates 54 1/2, down 1/2. Watkins-Johnson 79 1/2, up 1/2.

Brengreen fails in £36m fight for Sunlight

By Wayne Linton

Brengreen (Holdings), the commercial cleaning company, has failed in its £36m attempt to take over its competitor Sunlight Services.

Brengreen said it received acceptances totalling only 13.9 per cent of Sunlight and, coupled with the 7.5 per cent it had already bought in the market, this gave it control over 21.4 per cent of the company, or 2,604,967 Sunlight shares.

The result had been widely expected in the stock market since Tuesday morning when Sunlight shares began falling from their peak of 25p. After the announcement they stood at 22p, still well up from the 17p level ruling before Brengreen made its offer.

Mr David Evans, chairman of Brengreen, expressed disappointment at the result. He said Brengreen intended retaining the 7.2 per cent of Sunlight it owned and would expect the company to meet the profits and business forecasts made in its defence documents. Brengreen had earlier claimed that it had support

equivalent to 30 per cent of Sunlight and that that figure was rising.

Mr Evans said that by last Monday his company had gained enough acceptances to win the battle but a large institutional shareholder of Sunlight, believed to be Throgmorton Trust with more than 10 per cent, had changed its mind and decided to support the Sunlight management.

Mr Evans said: "We could not turn around those people that decided to switch their decision so by Tuesday we knew we had lost."

He said Brengreen is now Sunlight's third largest shareholder and that it fully intends making sure that Sunlight meets all the profit and contractual forecasts made in its defence.

The hard-fought battle had been jockeying for position within the cleaning sector involving companies who will compete for the vast £500m after privatization of cleaning work.

A spokesman for Sunlight said the company was delighted

US planemaker seeks European partner Lockheed thinks supersonic

By Jonathan Clare

The Lockheed Corporation may build a supersonic airliner in the 1990s if it can find a suitable, possibly European, partner.

The proposed supersonic aircraft would use the technology that Lockheed has built up from making the SR71 Blackbird spy plane, which can fly at more than 2,000 mph at more than 85,000 ft.

Lockheed Corporation's shares gained a London stock market listing yesterday as part of a campaign to make the company more familiar to European investors and potential partners.

Lockheed, which was quoted in *Zurich* on Tuesday, believes that its European listings will help it tap European capital.

Mr Roy Anderson, Lockheed's chairman and chief executive, said that he would

encourage a joint venture to build aircraft with a European aircraft manufacturer. But the company would be unlikely to build a supersonic aircraft with a British partner because of this country's experience with Concorde.

According to Mr Anderson: "There's a need for a supersonic transport. We [the US] depend on the Pacific Rim - Tokyo to Australia - and there's a lot of long and tiring travel."

He said that Concorde had failed to fill the bill because it was too small.

Mr Anderson said there was no intention of approaching the markets to raise capital because cash generation was now very strong and the company would have no long-term debt by 1985.

But it might need cash for an acquisition in the future, prob-

ably in the field of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (Cadcam). It would be unlikely to issue a paper for an acquisition.

Lockheed would consider building a supersonic transport as part of a drive to get back into the civil aviation market which it abandoned after stopping production of the Tristar. But it would manufacture a civil aircraft only as part of a consortium.

Since dropping Tristar production, Lockheed has become increasingly dependent on defence equipment.

Mr Anderson wants to get civil business back to the 30 per cent level it reached during Tristar production but expects this to take 10 years.

Lockheed is now developing its civil side with information technology and Cadcam.



Associated Dairies Group

One of the most successful retailers to the British family

Mr Noel Stockdale reports:

- * 28th consecutive year of growth
- * Profit before tax up 27.3%
- * Dividend increase 29.3%

SALIENT FIGURES FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED		
	30.4.83 £'000	1.5.82 £'000
Profit before tax	77,386	60,777
Profit after tax	45,167	33,979
Retained earnings	42,172	33,983
Ordinary dividends	14,706	11,343

* Asda achieved excellent profits and ten new superstores opened in the financial year set another company record.

* AFF continued its splendid growth record and greater efficiency of Allied Carpets and Wades brought about improved profits.

* To bring the share capital more closely in line with the current value of assets employed, it is proposed to recommend a capitalisation of part of the reserves by the issue of one ordinary share for every three ordinary shares held at close of business on 23rd September 1983.



Associated Dairies Group PLC
Craven House, Kirkstall Road, Leeds LS3 1JE



WADES Carpets

APPOINTMENTS

Hanson for Lloyds Bank board

Lloyds Bank: Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, will join the board of Lloyds Bank International on January 1, and of Lloyds Bank on April 1, 1984.

Bellway: Mr Alan Robson has become a group financial director.

Occidental International Oil Incorporated: Mr John Brading has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of the company and executive vice-president, Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation, with responsibility for operations in Europe and Africa. He replaces Mr J. Doug Ratcliffe, who is returning to the United States to become executive vice-president, Europe, Africa and Middle East affairs for the parent Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation.

JCB Sales: Mr Alan Mellor becomes financial controller and company secretary.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: Mr Gerald Daniel, North Hampshire County Council treasurer, has been elected president.

BPC Magazine and Catalogue Corporation: Mr Keith Morris has been made western sales director. Mr Morris, who was formerly managing director of Purnell & Sons, will remain on the board, and the magazine and catalogue divisional board. He also joins the board of Odhams-Sun.

The Volac Group of Companies: Mr Keith Harwood has become group financial controller.

Moss, Mills and Partners: Miss Nicola M. J. Y. Plummer has been admitted to the partnership.

Banco de Credito Nacional SA: Mr Antonio Carlos da Silva Prado has been appointed representative in London with regional responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

Jean Saville: Mr Quentin MacDougall has been appointed managing director.

Emess Lighting: Mr Michael Meyer, managing director of the company, will now combine this role with that of executive chairman in succession to Mr Peter Viney who has resigned as non-executive chairman.

BSR Group: Mr Paul Helgesen has been made director of operations.

Andrew Cornelius looks at a menace that is costing industry millions

Fighting the counterfeiters



Peter Duffy, former commander of the Metropolitan Police anti-terrorist squad, as its investigations director, has this year seized thousands of tapes which will lead to prosecutions.

Gatt estimates point to a £350m-a-year world market in counterfeit records and tapes. Additional research shows that counterfeiting across a whole range of goods has cost 6,000 jobs each year in Europe and a further 14,000 in the United States.

But it is not just the industries whose products are copied which suffer. East African coffee farmers, for instance, lost a crop worth \$20m (£13m) after buying counterfeit fungicide. The fungicide did not work and the crop was ruined.

More disturbing is the increasing activity in the production of counterfeit drugs which are passed for real in chemists throughout the world with potentially calamitous consequences. Even counterfeit perfumes can lead to skin rashes and permanent skin disfigurement in some circumstances.

Mr Cassidy of the CIPA said that although there is no need to scare people away from cosmetics, counterfeiters will clearly be less scrupulous about the ingredients they use than legitimate manufacturers who carefully control those they use.

Mr Peter Crockett, legal adviser to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, is also concerned about the dangers faced by consumers who buy counterfeit motor components. Although the biggest problems facing the indus-

try are sales of counterfeiters mainly in the Middle East and Africa, they still reach Britain.

His advice to consumers is to use reputable dealers and traders.

The SMMT faces two distinct problems: straightforward counterfeiting of its products, and passing off where products are copied, but not quite

Drugs are passed for real with potentially calamitous results

identical to the original. The same packaging, design and colouring may be used with a slight change of name.

Most of the motor industry's energies have been channelled into combating counterfeiting where it is easier to bring about a conviction. The problem of passing-off will be resolved only if laws can be changed in countries which may recognize that counterfeiting is illegal, but do not see anything wrong with copying goods to be sold under a different brand name.

Taiwan is still the centre of the world motor component counterfeiting industry. Despite a recent change in the law there, making offenders liable to five years in jail if they are caught, there has been no respite for British companies.

Since the stiffer penalties were introduced in January only two cases have been dealt with by the Taiwanese authorities, according to British firms.

In an effort to combat the counterfeiters, 10 manufac-

turers have joined together to form a European motor industry anti-counterfeiting group. Its members include famous names like Ferodo and Lucas as well as top French and Italian manufacturers, hit by sales of counterfeit lights, brake and clutch components.

Another aspect of the trade, which particularly concerns trading standards officers at Hounslow, who cover London's Heathrow airport, is the fast-growing business of importing components from the Far East and India to be repackaged in England ready for re-export as the real thing, with British documentation.

One officer said: "Counterfeiting is definitely one of our biggest problems. We have got a strongrope full of components, jeans and tapes."

However, like trading standards officers in so many other areas of the country, the 24-member Hounslow staff can barely cope with the problem which is just one of many areas where they act as public watchdogs. In future the Hounslow Trading Standards Department will concentrate on "blitzing" one or two problem areas at a time, rather than maintaining a regular watch on one area of investigation, to try to use its staff more effectively.

Despite recent newsworthy successes, investigators have noted a change in the pattern of trade. Traditionally, the counterfeit goods originated in the Far East, first from Japan, then Taiwan and Korea. But Mr Vincent Carratu, whose agency is one of the leading private investigation firms working in this field, said: "These counter-

feits were usually rubbish". He is much more concerned by the increasing number of sophisticated counterfeiters which are coming from Europe.

Mr Carratu blames the recession and free trade within the EEC for encouraging the development of a more sophisticated counterfeiting industry which concentrates on high value goods like perfume and fashion accessories.

The problem is aggravated by the high mark-up on fashion products which carry a famous brand name. Often counterfeiters can make a product which is of identical quality to the real thing, but sell it much cheaper. In these cases, they are merely cashing in on the huge sums invested by manufacturers in promoting and marketing their goods and the consumer actually finishes up with a good deal.

"Companies which were struggling against the recession suddenly realized that they could make a lot of money very quickly by copying other products," says Mr Carratu. "In the past, counterfeiters were often so bad that people could always identify them. Now the Europeans are far more clever."

In addition, the EEC has made it much easier for counterfeiters to avoid the strictly-controlled distribution channels which used to help control the supply of goods to any given market place. Whereas it used to be difficult to transfer goods from one market to another, today it is much easier. "This makes it difficult to check where goods are made," Mr Carratu said.

He urges companies to vet the distribution of their products carefully and watch for changes in ordering patterns by retailers who may be switching to alternative, counterfeit, sources of supply.

The Government is also taking the problems seriously and has recently established an anti-counterfeiting unit at the Department of Trade and Industry to investigate. However, there is a feeling within the industry that the best chance they have of tackling the counterfeiters is to track down the culprits themselves by hiring their own investigators.

But as one investigator said: "It is a bit like painting the Forth road bridge really. As soon as you stamp out one problem it re-emerges somewhere else."

Economic notebook

How to privatize the deterrent

Privatization could prove one of the most popular as well as powerful methods of stimulating economic growth and efficiency over the next few years. The state is usually far less efficient at managing operations than the private sector and can often achieve its purposes at least as well by buying in services, regulating competition and, if wanted, subsidizing uneconomic activities.

But, both the economic and political momentum could be rapidly lost if the practical results turn sour, for instance if local authority functions were so rapidly contracted out that private management could not cope with the expansion and services failed.

The increasing stringency of the philosophical drive to minimize the public sector, is, for that reason, worrying.

In essence it is based on the principle, now most closely associated with the American Friedrich Hayek, that functions to be formed communally is itself a threat to freedom, democracy and the moral responsibility of individuals.

Should theories of the minimal state really be any guide to Britain's privatization programme?

The conflicts can be seen easily by looking at the minimal state itself. The most enthusiastic proponents of demolishing public sector activity make one absolute exception: the defence of the realm. The individual cannot defend himself against the Russians, so it must be done communally and not bought in because mercenaries cannot be trusted on the beaches, let alone in the hinterlands.

But that pseudo-economic argument does not really stand up in the era of the nuclear deterrent.

The nuclear deterrent, after all, is more akin to an insurance policy than a defence policy. But, unlike an insurance policy, you have to pay the full cost rather than a small premium based on a calculation of risk.

Outside the superpowers, the case for a private sector nuclear deterrent, offered by competing multi-national companies, is economically strong and practically credible.

(though a monopoly, as James Bond discovered, could prove fatal).

In contrast to the conventional monetary, a bought-in nuclear deterrent might actually be more convincing, since the company would have no territory of its own and could, therefore, supply the goods if required, without threatening itself with extinction, unlike the sovereign state. Indeed, the company's commercial future would depend on delivery.

Moreover, multi-national companies would enable even tiny states (or territories like the Falklands) to buy full protection at a cost they could afford without dangerous proliferation.

Mogens Glistrop, the martyred Danish campaigner against public spending, sadly reduced his case to the absurd by suggesting that Denmark should axe its costly defence programme in favour of a series of tape-recorders round the borders, which, when triggered by incoming tanks, would automatically announce: "We surrender" in Russian.

How much more convincing if he had been able to rely on taped messages to the effect that Denmark was insured with the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Corporation of the Cayman Islands.

Practical problems aside, it may seem merely bad taste even to raise such an idea, even if it saved the odd annual billion.

The message surely is that there is no absolute definition of what is suitable for privatization. For instance, the moves to sell off British Nuclear Fuels or the Royal Ordnance factories need to be hedged round with as many commercial restrictions as the exercise would have little economic point beyond stressing up the public accounts.

In politically sensitive areas like railways and health, the Government has already opted merely to gain some practical benefits of competition and private sector management techniques. Commonsense, not theory, should remain the key to the privatization programme.

Graham Searjeant

Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield
1. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	1. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
2. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	2. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
3. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	3. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
4. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	4. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
5. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	5. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
6. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	6. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
7. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	7. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
8. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	8. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
9. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	9. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
10. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%	10. Aberdeen City Unit Trust	1.00	0.05	5.0%
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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

Avana cooks up more profit growth

Avana Group, helped by buoyant food sales through Marks and Spencer, continued its record of profits growth in the half year to the end of last month.

Pretax profits rose by more than 30 per cent from £5.1m to £6.7m on an 18 per cent increase in sales to £85.4m. Almost £40,000,000 of the profit increase and half the sales rise derived from the first-time contribution of Lesme, the chocolate business acquired in April.

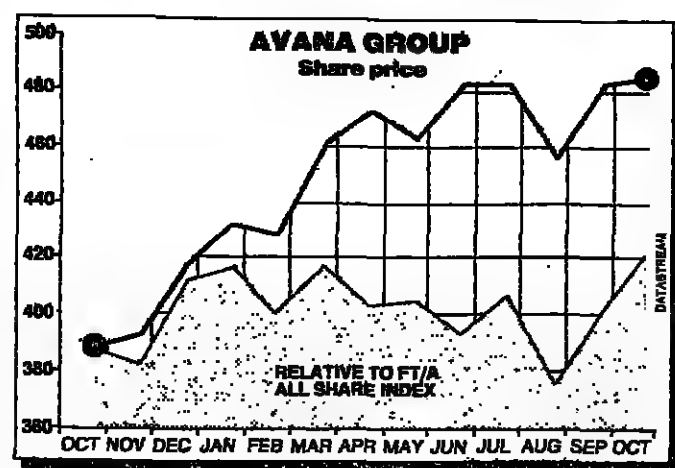
But, again, the two-star performers in the group were R F Brookes, the M and S supplier, and Viota's breakfast cereal business which is doing so well that a £10m investment programme for its factory on Merseyside has been approved.

Profits also received a significant boost from the home-knit company, Unican which has been achieving an astonishing 35 per cent growth in volume sales and, it is thought, contributed £350,000 to the half-year results.

The rate at which Brookes has launched has enabled the group as a whole to push up its net profit margin by nearly 1 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Two years ago, Brookes had only three products. Today it has more than 40. The company could increase sales by 40 per cent over the next 12 months.

Avana looks set to achieve



pretax profits of about £17m for the full year (£12.6m last time), leaving the shares - up 7p yesterday to 494p - selling at 22 times fully taxed earnings. They will yield 2.2 per cent, given that the rise of a quarter in the half-year dividend is extended to the final.

Henderson Group

The Henderson Group Half-year to 27.8.83
Pretax profit £2.35m (£1.65m)
Statutory earnings 6.6p (5.1p)
Turnover £28m (£23.9m)
Net dividend 1.33p (1.0p)
Share price 170p up 2p. Yield 4.1%

Diversification by Henderson Group, the garage and industrial doors company, into electricals and security is clearly beginning to pay off.

Half-year pretax profits are up 42 per cent at £2.6m and with the US security acquisition, Continental Instruments Corporation, on course for a contribution of perhaps £1m this year, the group looks capable of achieving full year profits of £5.4m against £3.9m last year.

But for exceptionally high spending on establishing subsidiaries in Britain, Holland and South Africa to import and sell CIC and other security products, they would be even higher.

Henderson is also achieving good growth in its traditional business of industrial doors and has made significant inroads into competitors' markets. Given the stock market's glamour rating for security stock, the shares selling at 14 times fully taxed earnings and yielding a prospective 4.1 per cent, look reasonable value.

Crystalate

Crystalate's point-by-point rebuttal of Royal Worcester's defence document neglects to mention the current value of the bid. Royal shareholders may therefore be under the impression that it is still worth 310p a share, the value when Crystalate made its offer. In fact, the mixed ordinary share and loan stock offer is currently only worth 284p per share.

However, Royal's share price has also fallen from 305p to 300p on further consideration by the market of just how far off recovery still is. Without doubt the Royal share price is substantially supported by the bid and would otherwise tumble back nearer the 195p level the share traded at when Crystalate's stake was first declared.

The first closing date of the bid is tomorrow, with little likelihood of substantial acceptance. Shareholders should hang on for a higher offer.

Gill & Duffus

Since the sudden profits plunge of John Brown, companies who omit any half-year statement and merely disclose a full-year profits forecast, have been viewed with unease.

Gill and Duffus, the international commodity trader which has been busy repairing the hole in its accounts after a disaster three years ago, adopts such a practice.

Year to 31.12.83
Estimated pretax profit £17.5m to £19.5m (£12.5m)
Net dividend 4p (3.6p)
Share price 175p + 3p

However, the management, conscious of the lack of information, now express a year-end forecast as a range, rather than a minimum figure. This year it is between £17.5m and £19.5m against a pretax figure of £12.5m last time.

The bulk of the improvement, even 10 months into its trading year, will be represented by loss elimination of £3.5m coming from the disposal of its American chemical interests.

But some growth will come through from the higher activity in the cocoa markets.

As a sign of board confidence the interim dividend is lifted from 3.6p to 4p, and providing present trends continue, a 5.5p final.

The shares, up 3p to 175p yesterday, do not look expensive, and with a fair wind, some analysts see the price above 200p early next year.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Wire and Plastic Products
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £193,000 (£161,000)
Statutory earnings 3.12p (2.53p)
Turnover £1.67 (£1.22m)
Net dividend 1p (0.85p)

First Charlotte Assets Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £18,000 (profit £38,000)
Income £24,000 (£73,000)

Boosey and Hawkes
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £481,000 (loss £259,000)
Turnover £17.3m (£13.9m)
Net dividend 2p (none)

Foster Brothers Clothing
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.9m (£1m)
Statutory earnings 2.9p (1.4p)
Turnover £44.5m (£37.5m)
Net dividend 1.25p (1.1p)

Fairview Estates
Year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.5m (£6.3m)
Statutory earnings 17.7p (15.5p)
Net dividend 5.5p (5p)

Helical Bar
Half-year to 30.7.83
Pretax loss £165,000 (profit £76,000)
Loss per share 5.7p (profit 1.6p)
Turnover £3.5m (£2.9m)

David Dixon Group
Year to 29.3.83
Pretax loss £424,000 (£18,000)
Loss per share 22p (1.7p)
Turnover £13.4m (£12m)
Net dividend 2.22p (6.2p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £/cwt (100 lbs)
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per 100 lbs
Wheat - all in US \$ per metric ton

RUBBER
Jan/84 787-85
Mar/84 785-92
May/84 783-90
Jul/84 781-88
Sep/84 779-86
Nov/84 777-84
Dec/84 775-82
Jan/85 773-80
Feb/85 771-78
Mar/85 769-76
Apr/85 767-74
May/85 765-72
Jun/85 763-70
Jul/85 761-68
Aug/85 759-66
Sep/85 757-64
Oct/85 755-62
Nov/85 753-60
Dec/85 751-58
Jan/86 749-56
Feb/86 747-54
Mar/86 745-52
Apr/86 743-50
May/86 741-48
Jun/86 739-46
Jul/86 737-44
Aug/86 735-42
Sep/86 733-40
Oct/86 731-38
Nov/86 729-36
Dec/86 727-34
Jan/87 725-32
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Jun/87 715-22
Jul/87 713-20
Aug/87 711-18
Sep/87 709-16
Oct/87 707-14
Nov/87 705-12
Dec/87 703-10
Jan/88 701-8
Feb/88 699-6
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Apr/88 695-2
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FAI wins London listing

By Andrew Cornelius
FAI Insurance, the largest insurance company in Australia, yesterday won a London listing, the first for an Australian company since 1980.

Mr Larry Adler, the Hungarian-born chairman of the

Sydney company, said the listing would help widen interest in its shares in London. About 10 per cent of FAI's shares are held in London, the rest in Australia.

Last year the group made pretax profits of £8.5m on assets

of £126m. The shares trade in Melbourne at the equivalent of £2.84 each to give FAI a market capitalization of £40m.

FAI specializes in property, motor and fire insurance and has more than 700,000 policyholders

Fairview Estates plc

Preliminary Statement - year ended 30th June 1983

	Year Ended 30th June 1983	Year Ended 30th June 1982
Turnover	5000	5000
	37,593	30,971
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	7,512	6,247
Taxation - current year charge	(2,042)	(1,042)
- prior years credit	500	-
Profit after Taxation	5,970	5,205
Amount Absorbed by dividends	1,889	1,885
Dividend on Ordinary Shares - Interim	1.461p	1.328p
- Final	4.040p	3.673p
Total	5.501p	5.001p
Earnings per share	17.7p	15.5p
Net Asset Value per Share	166p	155p

DIVIDENDS

The final dividend proposed by the Directors of 4.040p per share is the net payment to shareholders. Taking into account the tax credit available to United Kingdom shareholders, the total dividends paid or proposed represent a total of 7.859p per share. The final dividend will be subject to approval by the members, paid to those shareholders on the register at close of business on 10th November 1983.

PROFIT & PROSPECTS

The contracted rent roll is now £4.88m.

Steady progress in the growth of net assets has been made which is gratifying in times when some investment properties have reduced in value. The quality of our portfolio prevails. Good progress has been made in house sales and the reduction of land stocks.

The next financial year has started satisfactorily and lower interest rates will help all aspects of our business.

D. J. Cope, Chairman
26th October, 1983

Fairview

Turbo faces Canada's biggest bankruptcy

From David Young
Calgary

Turbo Resources, a Canadian petrol and mining group, is selling some of its mineral holdings to try to head off the largest bankruptcy in the country's history.

The company, based in Calgary, owes Can\$900m (£601m) to 12 investment groups. Two have been granted judgment against Turbo for Can\$25m, making the company legally bankrupt, but have agreed to give it more time to negotiate a debt restructuring.

Turbo has run into trouble because of production problems at its Calgary oil-refining plant and because of a disastrous fall in sales in the highly-competitive Canadian petrol market. One company took price-cutting to its ultimate in Winnipeg when it paid motorists four cents a time to fill up at its petrol stations.

Turbo is trying to sell off its 90 per cent holding in Bankeno mines as a key part of its planned restructuring. It would provide Can\$200m cash and allow the company to meet a ruling in the state of Ontario under which a court has ordered it to compensate shareholders of another mining group who were paid a lower rate for their shares when Turbo took the company over.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Bardays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	110%
Consolidated Credit	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Rates

1 Year deposits on basis of under £10,000, 6% to £10,000 up to £20,000, 6 1/4% to £20,000 and over, 7 1/4%.

LTA to receive record £2.7m for Wimbledon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The management committee of the Wimbledon championships announced yesterday that they would be handing over to the Lawn Tennis Association a record surplus of £2,751,154, an increase of almost 80 per cent on the 1982 figure. The snag is that the LTA will have to pass on much of it (probably between £600,000 and £1m) in taxation.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the committee, is irked that so much money should be diverted from the LTA and the overall development of British tennis. "It is unfortunate that under present rules the LTA has to pay tax on the money received from the championships," he said. "It is money earned by the sport for the sport, and it certainly seems wrong to use that the Government should take a large proportion of it. The LTA are now planning to take this matter up again. If this rule were relaxed, the LTA, with Wimbledon's help, could do so much more for British tennis."

The championships are run by a joint committee of the All England Club and the LTA, who have been discreetly efficient in cashing in on Wimbledon's reputation without overt sponsorship. Sir Brian said, yesterday, "I believe the surplus we have announced today is a total justification of the committee of management's original policy to plan for soundly based longer term gains, rather than the quick short-term profits we could



Sir Brian: policy justified

have obtained through direct sponsorship."

Next Tuesday a team of All England Club members, including Virginia Wade, will arrive home from Japan after a tour, combining match-play and money-making. The idea is to "support British industry" as Sir Brian put it, by promoting Japanese sales of a variety of products bearing the Wimbledon emblem.

The largest increase in revenue this year arose from broadcasting and television fees: up from £2,074,110 to £3,996,650. The income from overseas television coverage should continue to rise. Ticket sales brought in more money, too. This year's record attendance of more than 360,000 occurred because of good weather, expanded premises that made it reasonable to let more people in, and an extra

day's play. The total income was £7,340,378.

The All England Club have yet to make up their mind about the possibility of installing floodlights for emergency use. Nor have they reached a decision about a date for expanding the number of indoor courts from two to five: an issue that in any case is of more interest to members than to the public as a whole.

Other than the size of the surplus and a reminder that professional tennis is a viable segment of the entertainment industry, the most interesting point to arise from yesterday's Wimbledon press conference was confirmation that the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain intend to make an annual award for sportsmanship during the championships.

Sir Brian suggested that it was "illogical" and "a bit gimmicky" to grant awards for the kind of behaviour that should be normal. The championships committee, therefore, were taking no such action themselves. He and they are totally right, the "LTC" as they are known, exist to promote good fellowship and friendly rivalry among players of all nations. Their proposed award implies a contradictory belief that good sportsmanship is so exceptional that it deserves special recognition.

© Tokyo (Reuters) - Four Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the top seed, comfortably beat Jimmy Connors of the United States 7-5, 6-4, yesterday to move into the second round of the \$375,000 Tokyo-Gelco Prix tournament.

GOLF

Chance for Coles to get back in the money

From Michael Phillips
Barcelona

Nell Coles must feel that he was born a generation too early. Twenty years ago he made the money list with £3,720, compared with the £119,416 that Nick Faldo has paid into the bank by finishing number one in Europe this season.

Coles has been a professional now for 35 years, 27 of them spent on the tour, and during his illustrious career he has captured no less than 32 titles. He will celebrate his fiftieth birthday next year but the desire to win has not waned.

To defend his title in the £80,000 Sanyo Open, which starts on the El Prat course here today, he has made a 5,000 mile round drive and yet he still looks as fresh as a daisy when he stepped out of his Mercedes to start the tournament.

Coles drives as a result of an incapacity to fly, because of that his appearances on a tour, which now visits 14 countries, are restricted mostly to those in Britain. Yet he has still played in 14 tournaments this season and he is planning a similar campaign next year.

What is surprising is that Coles is a week-end in the official money list with winnings of only £8,192. It is surprising because one must thumb back through the record books to 1969 to discover when Coles last finished outside the leading 20 money winners.

Unlike the younger players trading similar territory, Coles, at the moment, has no problems regarding his exempt status. With the number one position decided, after the withdrawal of Severiano Ballesteros, the spotlight turns on to the players seeking to finish in the leading 60 which guarantees that they will not have to go through the pre-qualifying ordeal in 1984.

Coles is secure because he is a skilled, steady statesman through being fourth in the European career money winning list. He has won £202,342, although that figure would have been much higher if he had been leading his career today with the prize money to be worth £3m in 1984.

Paul Way, returning to action after his successful apprenticeship in the Ryder Cup, Sandy Lyle and Ian Woosnam, his respected rivals for Coles, this week. For them the pressure is certainly less than that on those players fighting to obtain their exempt status. For instance, Nick Faldo, who is fifty-seventh, tried to improve the pre-qualifying round but he should be overtake by players such as Ian Money, Bill Longman and Chris Moody.

Doyle: six-day winner

MOTOR RALLYING

Mikkola leads 17 survivors

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast (Reuters) - Hannu Mikkola, of Finland, driving an Audi Quattro, took the lead in the fifteenth Ivory Coast rally, surviving a first stage in which two-thirds of the 50 starters dropped out. He will take the 1983 world championship if he wins.

Only 17 drivers completed the 360-mile overnight stage.

FIRST STAGE (57km, 360m): 1. Mikkola (Fin) Audi Quattro, 65 minutes; 2. Wadsworth (Swe) Toyota Celica, 67; 3. Ekland (Swe) Toyota Celica, 1:17.4; 4. Lampi (Fin) Audi Quattro, 1:28; 5. Alstad (Ivory Coast) Toyota Celica, 1:29; 6. Anttonen (Ivory Coast) Peugeot 505, 1:37.

CYCLING

Doyle's double over Danes

Dortmund (Reuters) - Danny Clark of Australia and Tony Doyle of Great Britain won the six-day cycle race here on Tuesday night, recording their second West German victory in eight days.

The pair repeated their West Berlin triumph over Gert Frank and Hans-Henrik Oersted, leaving the Danes a lap behind.

LEADING PLACES: 1. D Clark (Aus) and A Doyle (GB), 482 points; 2. G Frank and H Oersted (Den) 282; 1 lap behind; 3. O Thurnau (West Ger) 160; 2-4. U Fiedler and H Karsel (Swe) 216; 5. J Kirsner (WGC) and G Wiggins (Aus) 242; 6. G Braun and H Fiedler (WGC) 263.

ALL TOO SOON IT'LL BE THE DOG EAT DOG OF THE CROWDED MARKETPLACE.



However, for a few, precious hours all that is a long, long way away.

Here, in the privacy of our Business Class cabin, there are no quick decisions to make. Here the only options to be weighed are the choice of food and drink.

Champagne perhaps, or your favourite cocktail.

Lobster Newburg, Grilled Rib-Eye Steak or Szechuan Fried Fish. And which liqueur?

It's the most pleasant of dilemmas.

In the meantime, relax in an exclusively designed seat that some airlines would be pleased to call First Class.

Adjust your special stereo headphones, and

choose from eight music channels offering everything from Brahms to Bertram, as we fix your table cloth of fresh crisp linen and lay out the fine bone china. With our gentle hostesses in sarong kebaya anticipating your needs almost before you ask.

And when you finally take leave of us you'll still be one jump ahead. Priority luggage clearance and

our Premium Accommodation Plan service will have you speeding towards your hotel while most others are still in the terminal.

In today's crowded marketplace we're only too aware that it's very much in our business interest to help you succeed in yours.

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Public Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF ASTON
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IN ACCOUNTING

As part of the continuing development of the University of Aston Management Centre as one of the UK's leading business schools, the Centre wishes to make an appointment to the above area. The Centre operates at postgraduate, post-experience and undergraduate levels, as well as pursuing a vigorous programme of research activities, and it houses a specially trained research staff. Applications are invited from qualified graduates with a degree in Finance and Accounting, or a related discipline, and with a minimum of two years' post-graduate research experience. The successful candidate will be expected to play an active part in research as well as teaching and contributing to the development of the Management Centre. The Finance and Accounting Subject Group, headed by Professor C. W. Davis, provides a significant input into integrated degree programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. In addition to mainstream courses in Finance and Accounting, specialist options are taught in Financial and Management Accounting, Taxation and Treasury Management. In this research group, members are presently undertaking contract research programmes in the organisation of management accounting and treasury management systems in UK companies. Appointment will be made for a period of three years initially with the possibility of renewal or a move to a continuing appointment. Initial salary will be within and up to the maximum of the range £7,000 to £14,125 per annum. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Staff Office (Building Ref 57/22), University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET. Tel: 01-259 3811 Ext. 4384. Closing date for the receipt of applications is 28th November 1983.

The largest Management Centre in the UK.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
requires an
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

The Executive Assistant is primarily responsible for liaising with Amnesty International's adoption groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns in the area. Background knowledge and an interest in the area are required. Fluency in English essential. Knowledge of Chinese and French would be a definite advantage for this post. The Executive Assistant must be able to type and be fully self-sufficient. Salary £2,053.45 per annum (incl. benefits). For a detailed job specification and application form send a S.A. to the Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 9DL, or telephone 01-433 1771, ext. 514/515. Closing date for the return of completed application forms: November 11, 1983.

BANKING AND
ACCOUNTANCY
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EACH TO £14K

City bank requires grad AIB's and/or well exp bank computer audit specialists, age 33/2K with knowledge of bank computer applications, in operations of programming, auditing techniques, DP operations and control requirements. Involves some travel - New York, Hong Kong and Singapore. Low cost mortgage and benefits. Contact John Philip Smith, FCA, HARRISON & WILLS LTD, 39 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF (01-433 4663) (4 hrs).

V.A.T.

An International firm of Chartered Accountants requires an Assistant Manager to be responsible directly to Senior Manager of its expanding VAT section.

The principal duties of the successful candidate will be to assist in the continued rapid development of the firm's VAT consultancy services and the training of personnel.

Applicants should write giving full details of previous experience to:

Box 1384H The Times

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

A rapidly expanding catering supplies company (c. £2m) seeks an enthusiastic and experienced assistant accountant, aged up to 30 years, to assist with an increasing workload. The successful candidate will be responsible for day-to-day accounting up to monthly trial balance, every encouragement will be given to the successful candidate to develop his/her skills. A flexible attitude, combined with a sense of humour and a willingness to achieve, are essential. A driving licence would be an asset, and due to food regulations, non-smokers preferred. Continuous Periodic Development on 01-222 1181, evening 01-773. The Finance Index Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 11 Palmer Street, SW1.

La crème de la crème

INSTITUTE OF CHILD
HEALTH
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY required for Nuffield Professor of Child Health. Varied duties, including some clinical work. Good salary and typing essential. Previous medical or University experience an advantage. Salary according to age and experience within the range £7,548 to £8,348 per annum (inclusive of London weighting). Five weeks leave per annum. Annual season ticket loan scheme available. Applications including details of age, qualifications and experience and the names of two referees should be sent by 11 November 1983 to: Miss Janet Kendall, Assistant Secretary (203371), Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH, from whom further details may be obtained. (Telephone 01-242 9789).

PA TO CHAIRMAN

30-35 - £29,500
A busy, involved position assisting the senior executive of a national financial group. Our client seeks a mature, confident PA with a fine balance of initiative and discretion and sound experience at senior level ideally gained in a financial environment.
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PA/SECRETARY
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SEC/PA TO
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Would you like to join a small, established, growing company? If so, you will be a valued member of the team. The successful candidate will be responsible for day-to-day accounting up to monthly trial balance, every encouragement will be given to the successful candidate to develop his/her skills. A flexible attitude, combined with a sense of humour and a willingness to achieve, are essential. A driving licence would be an asset, and due to food regulations, non-smokers preferred. Continuous Periodic Development on 01-222 1181, evening 01-773. The Finance Index Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 11 Palmer Street, SW1.

NORTH EAST THAMES REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

PA/SECRETARY

Supplies Division
Salary: £6,667 p.a. - £8,401 p.a. (inclusive of £997 London Weighting p.a.)

The Divisional Supplies Officer is looking for a competent and adaptable Personal Assistant/Secretary with a pleasant manner. The post, which is based at 245-247 Bancroft Road, London E1 4DF, is a key secretarial position in a busy organisation responsible for obtaining the necessary goods and services for a number of Health Authorities in the North East Thames Region.

The successful applicant will have good shorthand and typing speeds and managerial ability.

For an informal discussion about the post please phone Mr. R. A. Millard on (01) 981 1211.

An application form and job description is available from the Personnel Department, North East Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR, or telephone 01-262 8011, extension 143.

Please quote reference number 4154.

Closing date: 7 November 1983.

TELEVISION
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Your shorthand may be rusty but if you are bright, can type well and would be interested in joining a leading television company in W1 this is a real opportunity for you to work for a Senior Executive. A starting salary of £6,300 is enhanced by the excellent benefits and career prospects.

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EDUCATIONAL
BOOKS
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An experienced Secretary is required to work for the publisher in charge of our Science and Mathematics departments. Good typing and shorthand are essential. The work of this department involves every aspect of publishing - from developing new projects to working with printers and publishers. The successful applicant will have the satisfaction of working in a busy creative and very friendly environment. Please telephone Susan Burke on 01-832 3311 for further information.

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VACANCIES IN
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SWAZILAND
Teaching, Welfare, Health, Education, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Livestock, and other community development projects. (Interview 2 years post qualification work experience).

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MAIFAIR, PA 25 to 30 years. Be the centre of everything in the Head Office of leading American Co., assisting in the development of the Marketing Section and also in the development of the Sales Section. The successful candidate will be responsible for day-to-day accounting up to monthly trial balance, every encouragement will be given to the successful candidate to develop his/her skills. A flexible attitude, combined with a sense of humour and a willingness to achieve, are essential. A driving licence would be an asset, and due to food regulations, non-smokers preferred. Continuous Periodic Development on 01-222 1181, evening 01-773. The Finance Index Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 11 Palmer Street, SW1.

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY to a Chartered Accountant. The successful candidate will be responsible for day-to-day accounting up to monthly trial balance, every encouragement will be given to the successful candidate to develop his/her skills. A flexible attitude, combined with a sense of humour and a willingness to achieve, are essential. A driving licence would be an asset, and due to food regulations, non-smokers preferred. Continuous Periodic Development on 01-222 1181, evening 01-773. The Finance Index Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 11 Palmer Street, SW1.

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requires exceptional person for all secretarial duties. Must be a young, energetic, hard working, and able to work under pressure. Contact Sue Jones on 01-433 1000. Price Jermolov & Partners, Recruitment Consultants.

LEADING INTERNATIONAL

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COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARY

(16/18) who's happy and bright. Requirements include: good typing skills, £6,000 - £11,750 (incl. London weighting). 01-730 6148, Joyner Carriers (Group Secretaries) Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO

needs a secretary (16/18) with a dynamic, energetic, and able to work under pressure. Contact Sue Jones on 01-433 1000. Price Jermolov & Partners, Recruitment Consultants.

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requires experienced personal secretary to run office. Tel: 01-741 0867.

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A lively, energetic, and able to work under pressure. Contact Sue Jones on 01-433 1000. Price Jermolov & Partners, Recruitment Consultants.

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PERFUME HOUSE requires a competent and adaptable Personal Assistant/Secretary with a pleasant manner. The post, which is based at 245-247 Bancroft Road, London E1 4DF, is a key secretarial position in a busy organisation responsible for obtaining the necessary goods and services for a number of Health Authorities in the North East Thames Region.

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Young secretary 25+ with some experience and good shorthand skills for busy firm in City. Must be attractive, intelligent, and able to hold the fort in the absence of the boss. Salary £6,500 per annum. Includes free champagne.

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2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2

General Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development

Taking business degrees

Mr Robert Haslam, who became chairman of the British Steel Corporation in September, belongs to the emerging group of top British executives who have been to business school. He holds a first-class degree in engineering from Birmingham University, and took Henley Management College's nine-week residential general management course in 1956, when he was 33. At that time, having started as a mining engineer, he was personnel director at the National Coal Board.

Four years later, Mr Haslam moved to ICI - an organization which has always been a strong supporter of formal management training - and eventually became deputy chairman. Other distinguished Henley "old boys" include the chairmen of Kodak, the Tioxide Group and Boots. All these men feel they benefited in improved self-confidence and awareness of wider issues, from their experiences at Henley. However, they would probably have got to their present positions in any event.

Most of the participants in the Henley course are sponsored by their employers. They have already been picked out and groomed as potential star performers. There is probably little point, of career advancement, in individuals

In her third article on Ways to the Top, Patricia Tisdall looks into investment in training for executive posts

even contemplating paying the £5,000-plus fee unless they have their sights on an employer who is convinced of the value of this type of course. Many companies still have ambiguous feelings about business schools. Some are downright antagonistic. A prudent middle-ranking executive would do well to test carefully the diplomatic climate in his company before embarking on such a step.

Becoming more widely recognized by companies as the Masters degree in business studies or business administration which is now being offered by some 42 British universities. One of the first graduates to reach top executive ranks from this fairly new stable is Mr John Egan, who was appointed chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars in 1980 at the age of 43. Mr Egan was a member of the London Business School's first Master class in 1968.

Like those of many MBA's, Mr Egan's career spans experience, before arriving at his present position, with several companies, including Shell, General Motors and Massey Ferguson.

Most MBA students fund themselves from a combination of savings and education grants for the year or two years of full-time study needed to complete the course. The age of candidates, as well as standards, vary between different centres. But at the London Business School, which is reckoned to have stringent entry requirements, the average age is 27, and after obtaining a first degree, students will typically have had four years of practical experience in employment before going to the school.

Will the financial and other sacrifices needed to take a full-time MBA pay off? It is still too early to say, but the indications are that it probably will. An LBS survey of 242 out of the total of 1,200 who have graduated so far shows that more than 40 per cent had reached director level or above by last summer. Salaries also tend to be considerably higher after graduation than before. Considering that the first British MBA graduates are only now in their middle forties, the results are impressive.

Employing women and minors

It may seem something of an anachronism that there should be any restrictions on women's working which conflicts with the general principle that men and women should be treated equally. It would be strange, too, if in times of high unemployment, when the government is committed to the ideal that those between the ages of 16 and 18 should all be given work of some sort, there were anything on the statute book which might prevent this. Both women and young persons are, however, subject to what might seem to be outdated and often unwarranted restrictions on the hours which they may lawfully be allowed to work in certain types of employment.

The Factories Act 1961 and the Shops Act 1950 both impose restrictions on the hours of work of women and young persons in some places. The Young Persons (Employment) Act 1938 also restricts the hours of work of errand or delivery boys and of young persons employed in places of public entertainment or recreation and in clubs and hotels.

In the United Kingdom there are no general restrictions on the hours which men are permitted to work, although there are restrictions on all employees in a very small number of industries such as baking and heavy goods vehicle drivers. Apart from the limited general exceptions, a man may work for as long as he

wishes and at whatever times he wishes.

By contrast, in factories, women and young persons may not work for more than four and a half hours without having a break of at least half an hour. (They may work up to five hours if a break of 10 minutes is allowed during the period.) Women and young persons are not allowed to work during the hours of 8pm to 7am. (Calculation of the limited overtime allowance is on a factory-wide basis which itself leads to considerable administrative problems.)

Sundays and public holidays which, so far as men are concerned, can be agreed between employer and employee as normal days of work or as holidays, are compulsory rest days for women and young persons (although days off in lieu can be agreed in certain circumstances); maximum hours of work for each day are also closely controlled.

The "sweat shops" where women once worked inordinately long hours as seamstresses, and other such institutions, are no longer with us, and the trade union system is unlikely to allow such establishments to re-emerge. In industries where unions are not usually recognized, the wages council system, which provides for minimum terms and conditions of employment in the trades and industries to which it applies, would be adequate to overcome any fears

of a new wave of exploitation.

The Factories Act 1961 does allow for the Factory Inspectorate to grant exemptions to employers to allow both women and young persons to work during the evenings and on night shift.

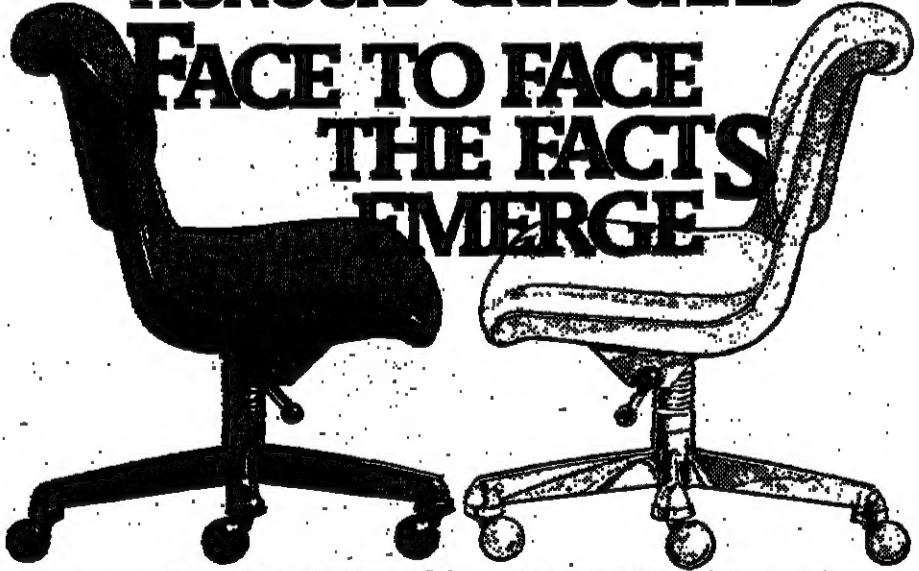
But although exemptions are readily granted, the process still takes a considerable time and is of limited application: an employer cannot get a general exemption from the Factories Act restrictions.

This, in turn, means that unless the factory owner is willing to apply for, and can obtain, exemptions - unless, indeed, he has the time available to do so before the work begins, or before he needs new employees on a particular job - these restrictions, instead of protecting women and young people, may well put obstacles in their path. Many people feel that since work is difficult to obtain and there is a diminishing amount of work available, there should be restrictions imposed on the hours of work of all employees in factories and, indeed, generally, so that work can be more equitably distributed. The current restrictions, which are inherently discriminatory, cannot be justified. It might well be thought that a young woman of 17 or a normal fit woman would generally require rather less statutory protection from overwork than some rather less fit men.

Eric Suter

HONOURS GRADUATES

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We invite applications from recently qualified Actuaries, or nearly qualified Actuarial Students, aged 26-30, with at least five years' practical experience in pension consultancy or with an insurance company. The successful candidate will work in London as deputy leader of a team responsible for actuarial valuations, computerised pension plan administration, benefit design and consultancy work on behalf of U.K. and international companies. In this autonomous and responsible appointment there will be full responsibility for some clients at an early stage. Important personal qualities include self-motivation, clear and concise communication skills and the ability to gain the confidence of clients at a senior level from the outset. Initial salary negotiable £14,500 - £17,000 + bonus, contributory pension and free life assurance, free BUPA and assistance with removal expenses, if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference AC4208/TT, to the Managing Director.

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Complete refineries - process units - refinery offsites and utilities - pipelines and storage facilities. This is a very responsible position and the successful candidate will report directly to the department manager.

The salary in US dollars tax free will be negotiated at the highest international level. Free single or married accommodation and many other company benefits will be provided. Desired age range 40-50 years.

Please write immediately, stating reference 83/10/19 with full details of your experience and background, in complete confidence to:

Dan Lampert BSc(Eng) FICE, FIMech E, Personnel Consultant, Double L Consultants Ltd, Suite 1, Harcourt House, 19a Cavendish Square, London W1M 8AD. Tel: 01-629 2743.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' COUNCIL ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Electricity Consumers' Council is a statutory body representing the interests of electricity consumers in England and Wales at national level. Following the sad death of its Assistant Secretary, Marion Gordan, the Electricity Consumers' Council is now seeking a replacement.

The Assistant Secretary will work as part of a small team of policy staff. He or she will work directly to the Secretary who is the Council's chief full-time officer and in the Secretary's absence will act as his deputy. Candidates, who should have considerable experience in their own fields, may have a background either in consumer affairs, industry, public administration or a profession. The post is pensionable and the salary will be in the scale £14,220 to £17,235 including London Weighting.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Electricity Consumers' Council, Brook House, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7LL. Closing date for completed applications is Friday, 18 November, 1983.

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We are a small but fast growing firm of Consulting Scientists and Engineers specialising in the investigation of

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BOWMAR INSTRUMENT LIMITED. Company specialising in the marketing of a broad spectrum of high technology precision electronic and electro-mechanical products are seeking SALES ENGINEERS to cover territories in Northern and Southern areas of the United Kingdom. The Southern-based Engineer would be required to reside within one hour's travel of the Company offices in Weybridge. An attractive salary is offered, together with a Company car and commission. Applications are invited from experienced Sales Engineers qualified to HNC or similar, and successful in selling to the professional market. Contact the Company's advisors by telephone or send your C.V. quoting Ref. REC283.

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As Advisors to the Companies, we shall be pleased to hear from you: write or telephone:

Ahern Associates
Specialist Personnel Advisors to the Electronics Industry, Dr. S. A. Ahern, 60/61 Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3UA
Tel: Guildford (0483) 502666 daytime
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To prepare documentary features and short talks on the whole field of political, social and intellectual life in Britain and abroad. The work is designed primarily for use in translation, but much of it is also carried in English in the World Service.

The successful candidate will have proven writing ability, wide interests, good political judgement and education to university standard or equivalent. Experience of radio (including a good broadcasting voice) and knowledge of at least one foreign language would be an asset.

Salary £12,084 - £14,766 (according to qualifications and experience). Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered. Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 6023/T and enclose s.a.e.) BBC Appointments, London, W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 3334.

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Intra Systems specialises in the design of interactive learning systems using advanced computer-based and video technologies. We are now seeking high calibre people to join our expanding technology just north of London.

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A successful record in consultancy and training, probably in a high technology company, could lead to you heading up Intra's Product Training Systems division marketing our services to the Information Technology industry, conducting design studies and supervising the development of training solutions.

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Intra Systems Limited

RELIANT HOUSE, OAKMERE MEWS, POTTERS BAR, HERTS.

Grenada fighting as US begins evacuation

Continued from page 1

1,000 paratroopers from the 82nd airborne division.

The first 61 American evacuees left Grenada around midday yesterday, and were being flown to a US Air Force base in Charleston, South Carolina. Other evacuation flights were expected to leave the island late yesterday and today.

The State Department said that half the 1,000 Americans on the island wanted to leave. About 600 of them are staff or students at St George's University medical school. The two campuses were said to be under control of the invasion force.

There was some dispute, however, over exactly how many Americans had wanted to leave Grenada before the first American troops landed on Tuesday morning.

One of the reasons for the invasion given by the Reagan Administration was to ensure the safety of American nationals on the island. But the school's Chancellor and others attached to the university had said the Americans were safe and that most of them did not wish to leave.

The State Department also said the US would evacuate any other foreigners who wished to leave.

The Reagan Administration has been stung by international criticism of the invasion, particularly by Britain and France. A State Department spokesman admitted that the action had put a strain on relations with its European allies, but attempted to shrug this off by saying: "There are always differences within a closely-knit family."

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is to have talks with the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Italy in Paris today, is expected to come to the crisis over the United States' failure to consult fully with its allies before launching the invasion. However, the main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the situation in Lebanon following last Sunday's bomb outrages in Beirut.

President Reagan formally notified House and Senate leaders on Tuesday night of the invasion under the War Powers Resolution.

Meanwhile it is unclear how long the American troops will remain on the island once the fighting is over. President Reagan and other members of his Administration said they would leave as soon as possible.

Invasion: The conflicting accounts

How the diplomatic moves developed according to the US, Britain and the Caribbeans



Mr Thomas Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, watching troops from his country boarding transport planes to fly to Grenada

Friday, Oct 21

United States: US naval task force heading for Grenada after late Thursday decision to send it to the island. According to US officials, Administration had no plans to intervene at this stage.

Britain: According to Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement in the Commons yesterday, the British High Commissioner in Barbados had learnt that some Caribbean heads of government were pressing their colleagues in the Caribbean community to ask for military help.

Caribbean: Mr John Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, claimed in BBC interview yesterday that a decision to invade Grenada had been taken and Britain and US were invited to join in. "They should have been aware of this on Friday," he said.

Saturday

United States: President Reagan began seriously considering a military operation after being approached by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

According to Senator Larry Bressler, a Republican from South Dakota, consultations with Britain may have been put in train.

Britain: Britain told that seven heads of government of OECS had decided to put together a multi-national force and to call for support from friendly governments (according to yesterday's statement by Sir Geoffrey). Washington informed the Government that it had received a firm request for help. But, Sir Geoffrey said, Britain was told that no decision had been taken in Washington.

Sunday

United States: According to President Reagan, the US received an urgent formal request for military assistance from OECS. By late Sunday, President coming round to the view that military action should be taken, according to US officials.

Britain: British High Commissioner in Barbados told that a formal request for British participation in multi-national force would probably be handed over later in the day. But, Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday, this did not happen. Instead the Government heard that a meeting of nearly all Caribbean countries in Trinidad (only Grenada was absent) had called for political and economic measures rather than military steps against Grenada.

Monday

United States: President Reagan took the final decision to invade during the afternoon.

Britain: Ministers met in the morning to discuss developments. The British ambassador in Washington was instructed to put to the US Administration factors which "would have to be carefully weighed".

That evening President Reagan called Mrs Thatcher to say he was giving serious consideration to the request. He promised to inform Mrs Thatcher in advance to any decision being taken. While that message was being considered at Downing Street President phoned again to say he had decided to respond positively to the request. Mrs Thatcher replied by expressing Britain's concern.

Tuesday

United States: Early in the morning, United States and Caribbean forces landed in Grenada. Members of Congress only learnt of British objections to the invasion after Mrs Thatcher's statement in the House of Commons during the afternoon.

President Reagan announced details of the invasion.

Britain: According to Sir Geoffrey Howe, President Reagan sent a message to Mrs Thatcher informing her that he had taken Britain's reservations on board but that he had decided that US participation in the multi-national force would go ahead. In a statement to the Commons in the afternoon, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she disapproved of the US action.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Confusion comes to a head in time of crises

The situation inside the telephone conversation between Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher which preceded the dispatch of American forces to Grenada. He claimed that this lasted only two minutes, and asserted that it would have resembled "a dialogue between the Glums".

"This cultural reference, which set the Labour benches heaving with laughter, was lost on the new Tory intake much of which is too young to remember the radio family, the Glums, and which is made up of the sort of Tories who have a firm grounding in the English classics."

Next Mr Healey seized on the hapless Governor General. What had Sir Geoffrey meant the previous day that this personage might have some future constitutional role to play? At whose behest?

"The Governor General is responsible to Her Majesty, the Queen, and not the American President," intoned Mr Healey. "Hear, hear," roared all those fanatical royalists behind him.

Mr Healey triumphantly noted the alleged closeness of the relationship which the Prime Minister had claimed with the American president. He ignored the equally close relationship claimed by Lord Wilson with Mr Lyndon Johnson, Mr Callaghan, with Mr Carter and himself, in foreign affairs debates with all the grandest bores in Washington. A mastery performance.

One military success for Sir Geoffrey

Mr Healey, Dr David Owen for the Social Democrats, and many lesser figures, kept on asking this embarrassing question. Sir Geoffrey kept on replying that it was possible to have "two views" about the matter, which at least raised the possibility that in parts he was holding out against the American forces who appeared to have occupied the rest of his two speeches.

Sir Geoffrey had only one military success during what was perhaps the most difficult debate of his entire career. He seemed to have found Grenada's Governor General. That high personage had got lost during Sir Geoffrey's answers to questions in the House on Tuesday, when the Foreign Secretary explained that he was "unable to say" where the man was.

Now Sir Geoffrey said the Governor General had been found, but preferred not to say where he was at present. One other matter should be cleared up. The Governor General was described by me yesterday as being white. Helpful colleagues have pointed out that, like most people in Grenada, he is in fact black. Perhaps that explains why Sir Geoffrey could not find him, there being so many of them about.

Mr Healey opened the attack. Making use of all the low arts of which he is a grand master, he gave the Labour benches the first boost to their morale since the general election or possibly since, with the fall of George Green, they lost all hope of a British military debacle in the Falklands.

Sticking to the two views formula

In the face of this terrible provocation, Sir Geoffrey went ahead with his determination to make himself look pathetic by sticking to the "two views" formula.

Later, anti-Americans dominated the debate. Mr Enoch Powell - quoted Washington on the wisdom of either hating or loving a foreign country in a powerful speech inspired by his manifest hatred of America.

The left-winger Mr Jeremy Corbyn, whose constituency in Kingston, which left-wing ruled borough is "twinned" with Grenada, insisted, as left wingers always do about their favourite regimes, that the one in Grenada had improved "health care, education, and housing" and had secured "an end to illiteracy". The latter a policy denounced as elitist when urged upon Islington.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute to mark the Silver Jubilee of Voluntary Services Overseas.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Tiger Club, Duxton to Dusk and GNAV Competitions, chairs a meeting of the judges at Buckingham Palace, 10.30 and late attends the Trinity House luncheon for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, at Trinity House, EC3, 12.30; the Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey

Trust, presides at a Trustees' meeting at Westminster Abbey, 4.55.

The Prince of Wales visits "Project Fulfillment", at 47 Great Eastern Street, Hackney, E1, 11.30; and later as Patron, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, attends a dinner given by the Institution to honour Sir Frank Whittle, at RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, 7.45.

The Princess of Wales opens the West Indian Family Centre, Brighton, 10.45.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attends the Family Welfare Association's Celebrity Luncheon at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London, 12.20.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a Service in St Paul's Cathedral to mark the Centenary of the Boys' Brigade, 11.25.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, attends their Annual General Meeting and Lunch at Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, London, 10.35.

The Duke of Kent, visits the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire, 11.

New Exhibitions

Petals from a Lotus: exotic artefacts from India, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens, Lane, Cliffe, 10.6 to 6.10 (closed Mon, except Bank holidays) (ends July 1, 1984).

Last chance to see: Photographic Alliance of Great Britain, Annual Exhibition of Prints at the Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord St. Stephen's Mon, Tues, Wed, Fri 10 to 5, Thurs & Sat 10 to 1 (ends today).

Five Pottery works in porcelain: J. K. Hill, Handmade Pottery Shop, 151 Fulham Road, SW9; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (ends Oct 27).

Paintings by Ronald Forbes 1973-83, Compass Gallery, 178 West Regent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (ends today).

Musical: Beethoven & his Era Festival: concert by the Music Party, Willis Memorial Building, University of Bristol, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Concert by the Albion Ensemble, Christ Church College, Canterbury, 8.

Concert by Michela Petri (soprano), Library Theatre, Seilbail, 7.30.

Concert by Anna Markland (piano) and the Warwickshire County Youth Orchestra, Civil Hall, Bedford, 7.30.

Recital by Vanessa Williamson (mezzo soprano) and Michael Hancock (piano), Central Library, Bolton, 12.45 to 1.30.

Guitar recital by Neil Smith, Liverpool Parish Church, Pier Head, Liverpool, 1.05.

Concert by Judith Pearce (flute) and Peter Pennington (piano), St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Bromsgrove Operatic Society, "Merry England" Bromsgrove High School, School Drive, Bromsgrove, (until Sat) 7.30.

Talks and Lectures: The Scottish Civic Trust, by John Gerard, Collins Gallery, Richmond Street, Glasgow, 1.

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the National Health Service.

Lords (3): Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations, British Museum Act 1963 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Parliament today

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New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A History of Venice, by John Julius Norwich (Penguin, £8.95)

Devil of a State, by Anthony Burgess (Hutchinson, £4.50)

Johnson on Johnson: Personal and autobiographical writings, selected by John Wain (Dent, £2.50)

Respect of the House, by Lisa St Aubin de Tarlan (King Penguin, £2.50)

The Devil of a State, by Anthony Burgess (Hutchinson, £4.50)

The Collected Stories of Elizabeth Bowen, with an Introduction by Angus Wilson (Penguin, £4.95)

The London Embassy, by Paul Theroux (Penguin, £1.75)

The Penguin Book of Modern Humour, selected by Alan Coren (Penguin, £2.50)

The Penguin Dictionary of Saints, by Donald Attwater (Corgi, £2.95)

Petersburg, by Andrei Bely (Penguin, £3.95)

The papers

Whether President Reagan was right to invade the independent Commonwealth state of Grenada or not depends on the outcome, the Daily Star says. "If his motives swiftly hand the island back to the Governor-General to form a democratic civilian administration, and if they leave security in the hands of a joint Caribbean force, and good. That is the stated intention. If he sticks to it, the invasion could have a concrete effect on stabilizing the eastern Caribbean and turning back the insidious tide of Marxism." The paper points out that it is, after all, a police action urged on Mr Reagan by seven independent Caribbean states - not some mad solo exercise in Commie-bashing.

The Star goes on: "No reading of the available facts can avoid the conclusion that the United States action was Mrs Margaret Thatcher in an impossible position."

To be informed and then ignored, or not to be informed until the last minute?

Either way Mr Reagan left the British Government looking powerless and confused. And the Queen and Commonwealth in an extraordinary constitutional tangle.

National Day

St Vincent and the Grenadines, part of the Windward Islands chain in the Caribbean Sea, celebrates its National Day today. The territory, which takes its name in certain of the Grenadines islands including Mustique, achieved full independence on October 27, 1979, after 196 years of continuous rule by the British.

The pound

Australia \$ 1.59 1.61

Belgium Sfr 33.00 33.00

Canada \$ 1.30 1.33

Denmark Kr 14.45 14.93

France Fr 12.25 11.75

Germany DM 4.43 3.74

Greece Dr 157.00 149.00

Hong Kong \$ 11.90 11.30

Ireland Pt 1.30 1.25

Italy Lira 2450.00 2340.00

Japan Yen 365.00 347.00

Netherlands Gld 11.45 10.85

Norway Kr 198.00 196.00

Portugal Esc 200.00 198.00

Spain Ptas 162 169

Sweden Kr 12.08 11.51

Switzerland Fr 3.20 3.12

USA \$ 1.53 1.49

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index 339.5

London: The FT index closed up 1 at 650.

Roads

London and South-east A246: Resurfacing work leading to long tailbacks at Merrow. A245: Gas repair work in Hook Road, north of the A246 roundabout. A219: Water main repair work in Scrubs Lane: diversions in operation.

Midlands: A38: Two-way traffic on one carriageway at Burton Upon Trent by-pass, Staffordshire, plus diversion at Clay Mills. A47: Single-lane traffic on Kings Lynn to Swaffham, Norfolk road 2 miles east of Northborough. M6: All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junctions 10 (Walsall) and junction 11 (Canwick); expect delays.

North: A66: Traffic lights at roundabout on North Bitts to Great Bridge, County Durham. A523: Diversion north of Macclesfield, Cheshire. A69: Lane restrictions at Southwood Bridge (Tyne and Wear).

Wales and West: A38: Temporary signals in use for roadworks on Launceston to Chard Road, Devon, at Leddown, Sticklepath and Yarncombe. A396: Lane closures at Three Milecross, Devon. A47: Lane closures on southbound carriageway Forde Lane, Newport, Gwent.

Scotland: A96: Controlled on northbound carriageway. Forth Road Bridge: only one lane off peak, allow extra time. Road improvement schemes delays in George Street, Hanover Street, and Crumlin Street, junction with Quality Street, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: Desiderius Erasmus, The Netherlands, 1466; James Macpherson, alleged translator of the Ossianic poems, Banven, Inverness-shire, 1736; Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the USA, New York, 1858; Dylan Thomas, Swansea, 1914.

Afghan appeal

The British Red Cross Society yesterday marked the 12th anniversary of the movement's foundation by launching a nationwide appeal in aid of victims of the Afghan conflict. It aims to raise £120,000 to fund, for a year, five First Aid Mobile (FAM) teams for injured refugees. Donations should be sent to: British Red Cross Society 12th Anniversary Appeal, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7ET.

Times Newspapers Limited, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over southern Scotland and northern Ireland will move south-eastwards across England and Wales.

6am to midnight

E, W Midlands, E, central N England, S Wales: cloudy, a little rain in places later, hill fog patches, wind SW moderate, turning NW light, max temp 12-13C (54-55F).

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Angles: rather cloudy, a few sunny intervals, wind SW light, max temp 13-14C (55-57F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, high fogs, becoming brighter and mainly dry, wind SW veering NW, max temp 10-11C (50-53F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Northern Ireland: outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and mainly dry, wind SW veering NW, max temp 11-12C (52-54F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray, NE Scotland, Angus, Orkney, Shetland: mainly dry, wind SW, showers, windy on hills, wind SW strong, locally gale veering NW, fresh, max temp 9-10C (48-50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers in N, mainly dry and sunny in S. Temperatures near or below normal, night frost in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind sw, moderate; sea slight or moderate. Straits of Dover: English Channel (E): Wind light, sea smooth. St George's Channel: Wind sw light becoming moderate; sea slight becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind sw, moderate becoming fresh. Celtic Sea: Wind sw, moderate becoming rough.

Sun rise: 6.44am Sun set: 4.44pm Moon set: 8.32pm Last quarter October 29

Lighting-up time

London 5.14 pm to 6.16 am Bristol 5.14 pm to 6.16 am Edinburgh 5.15 pm to 6.16 am Manchester 5.16 pm to 6.16 am Newcastle 5.16 pm to 6.16 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fog; r, rain; s, sun; w, wind.

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